MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VI　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1918　　NUMBER 11

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THE time for rebuilding has arrived. Instead of news of battles, and clashes of steel, we now have news of men and human achievements. The Allied idea of reason and humanity has won over might and force. Arbitrary kings and emperors, with their props of militarism and all the other traps and trappings, have been falling over so rapidly that there is no keeping account of them. Proud and haughty Germany has fallen. She lost because she thought iron and steel and "efficiency" were greater than friendship. She lost because her leaders were not cognizant of human sociological advancement in modern man. She lost because her teachers believed the best way to run the world was to eliminate the unfit, the unfortunate and the weak. She lost because she did not understand the doctrine of service, that all the money in the world and all the knowledge in the world, and all the strength in the world is not worth a tinker's dam, except in its power to do good and help the other fellow. She lost because she cultivated the idea that the end justified the means of accomplishment regardless of method. She helped or befriended others only to use them for ulterior purposes. Germany has gone down and she is reaping the whirlwind after a worship of false gods. And she is paying a terrible price as all who do so must pay.

WE feel that we should celebrate, but this greatest piece of news in the world staggers us. There is something solemn and religious in this hour of victory. Our inclination for spectacular exuberance is sobered when we think of our neighbors and relatives and friends who have paid the supreme sacrifice. Out here in the Far East we have bought Liberty Bonds and we have contributed to the war relief funds—yes, to the point where it hurts, but we feel that we have been on the fringe, that we are ashamed to look our home brothers and sisters in the face. The responsibility of the future in the light of a new understanding sobers us. We feel that we are on the threshold of something great and glorious that our leaders have hinted to us, but have not expressed. The real winners of the war and the real beneficiaries are the people themselves, and this includes the peoples of former enemy countries as well as our own. The people now know their power. They have kicked the strongest iron-bound and double-reinforced monarchical autocracies into nothing but a memory and what they can accomplish in Russia, Austria and Germany they can accomplish anywhere—yes, out here in China

and Japan as well as in America, Great Britain, France and Italy. Let us all take a deep lesson from these pages written in letters of blood and agony.

OUT here in China, in this oldest newly-discovered country, we have cast our lot. We have seen the clashes of international and racial jealousies and aggressions in this country at first hand. We saw European nations do it before the war and since the beginning of the war have seen one autocratic Oriental nation try to do it to a weak brother while liberal Christian nations were standing for their ideas and ideals on fields of blood on the other side of the world. Out here on the firing line, we have the greatest opportunity of all for putting into operation and charitable application of the things for which our brothers and sisters died on the other side. China has been lukewarm on the war question because she is suspicious of high sounding words by those who have been newly converted. Japan has been all but openly hostile to these new ideas because she made the vital mistake of founding her new development on the German idea of efficiency without heart. Her time for adjustment has now come and nothing short of eternity can stop the march of progress. Right here in China is the place for sowing the seeds of future peace or future war. In this sowing we have a hand. If friendship and mutual service are the seed, it will be peace. If suspicion, jealousy, intrigue and revenge are the keynote, then the future will be another and more cruel war. Honesty, frankness and charity will solve the difficult problems. Friendship between right-thinking, right-acting and right-minded peoples won this war. Friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation can preserve the peace of the future. The nations that really won and gained from the war will be those nations which, in ten, twenty or fifty years from now, rise to such pinnacles of accomplishment for their own peoples and for other and weaker peoples, that no one will need to ask the question, "Who won the war, or for what purpose was it fought?"

WHAT will China do to present her case at the peace conference? That is the most important question before China to-day. It is more important even than the settlement of differences between North and South. That controversy can wait. The peace conference will not. Every nation in the world will be represented there. They will have their ambassadors and plenipotentaries. China will certainly have these. But in addition every nation great and small will have on hand a well organized press bureau which will help to present their claims to consideration. These bureaus will do work as important as that of the diplomats themselves. Unless China is well represented in this way, makes arrangements now to present arguments and facts which will convince the world of her right to consideration, the peace terms may result very disastrously to her. This is work the Chinese government should undertake. But the people themselves should see that this is done. Unless the Peking government acts at once the Chambers of Commerce and Provincial Assemblies should start at once raising a fund which will enable this work to be carried out.

HON. Charles R. Crane, a personal friend of President Wilson, is now visiting in China. He has been in Peking and North China and Manchuria for several weeks and plans to come to Shanghai, from which point he probably will sail for America on November 29. Various American and Chinese organizations in China's chief commercial port are planning to entertain Mr. Crane while here. Mr. Crane in 1917 was a member of President Wilson's Special Diplomatic Commission to Russia, of which Hon. Elihu Root was chairman. He did not return to America with the commision but remained in Russia and Siberia through the various revolutions and turmoils in that country. He is said to be in closer touch with conditions in Russia than most American business men. Mr. Crane also has a special interest in China, since he was appointed Minister to this country in 1909 but resigned before assuming his official duties. In 1912 he was offered the appointment of American Ambassador to Russia but refused to accept the appointment, preferring to give his services to the American government as a private citizen. As a business man, Mr. Crane has achieved unusual success in his home land. In 1914 he resigned as president of the company that bears his name and since that time has devoted his time and fortune to philanthropic and public enterprises. Among his philanthropic interests outside of the United States is the American College for Girls of Constantinople, of which he is president of the board of trustees. In addition to this he was American Commissioner for Armenian and Syrian Relief in the early years of the war. He is sixty years of age and lives at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

IN the October issue of the *Asia Magazine*, the journal of the American Asiatic Association of New York, there is an article entitled "Arabian Aspects of the War" by Mr. John Van Ess, that tells of the activities of Germany in that country before the war. To all of those persons in China who have been making a special study of Japanese activity in China since the beginning of the war, we desire to recommend a careful reading of Mr. Ess' article, part of which follows:

The German methods were a treat from the efficiency point of view. They studied the trade and the tastes of the people, they created demands, they were *personae gratae* everywhere, their at-homes were largely attended by all Europeans. I might digress here and say a good word for the American firm of Hills Brothers Company, proprietors of the Dromedary Date, who by business method and personnel have given the name of America good repute in the whole region. But that is beside my theme. Had the Germans set out to cultivate that legitimate field of effort, namely trade, no one, least of all the British, would have placed an obstacle in their path. Never in Mesopotamia or the Persian Gulf anywhere was German commercial enterprise in the least opposed save by legitimate competition. In their trade they might have become benefactors to the natives. They took the pearl oyster shell which for centuries had been thrown away as a nuisance and made an industry thereof for the Arab, for German home labor, and for world consumption. They contemplated the development of a rope and twine industry which would make the hitherto relatively useless date fiber a great commercial asset. I have heard one of them outline a scheme for the development of the resources of Oman which was nothing short of marvellous. But they threw all this away. Pearl shells were an excuse, not a reason. As far back as 1906 one of them travelled through Oman in disguise, stirring up sedition; date fiber became threads of intrigue. In fact, their whole purpose was never anything but political . . . . On the other hand, prompted by no motive save that of political aggression and territorial aggrandizement, Germany began her intrigues back in 1896, with the advent of one Robert Wonckhaus. He established himself at Lingah on the Persian coast where he worked in obscurity, avoiding Europeans and cultivating only natives. Lingah was chosen because it was the best point of approach to the Oman coast. Thence into Oman went German agents, some disguised as Arabs, ostensibly in quest of native products for export, but all the time stirring up sedition against the British. Attempts were made to nullify the effects of the visit of Lord Curzon to the Gulf, with some success, judging from the camp-fire talk I heard along the coast.

FEELING in China against Mr. Torikichi Obata, who has been appointed by Tokio as the Japanese Minister to China, continues generally among both Chinese and foreigners throughout the length and breadth of this country, which he wronged to no small extent in 1915. It is learned that all the Allied legations at Peking consider the appointment as the greatest possible blunder on the part of the Japanese government. They have now concluded that, after all, the Hara cabinet is no better than the Terauchi cabinet and that the declaration of the new Japanese Prime Minister that his country will treat China with a large measure of fairness, will refrain from taking sides in her domestic affairs, and will allow no more concessions to be wrung from her officials, may turn out to be mere camouflage. Otherwise he would not have sent Obata to represent his country in China. Obata's name has a very unpleasant association. It was closely associated with the Twenty-one demands presented to the late President Yuan Shih-kai direct, and these demands revealed the extraordinary territorial ambition of Japan in China notwithstanding the profuse protestations of friendship for the Chinese Republic. Many still remember that it was Obata, then Councillor of the Japanese legation, who assured the different foreign Ministers in the Chinese Capital that only eleven demands had been presented and pointed an accusing finger at Germany as the author of the libel on the good intentions of the Japanese government. He specially denied the demands under Group V. for the practical turning over of China's sovereignty to Japan's keeping. It was not until May 17, when the Japanese government released its official version of the demands and the negotiations leading up to the ultimatum, that Obata ceased to misrepresent the facts.

A NUMBER of the Chinese newspapers in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and elsewhere in China have been demanding, since the receipt of the news concerning the appointment of Obata as Japan's official representative to China, that their government should inform Tokio unreservedly that he is a *non persona grata* and that it declines to have his presence at its Capital as Japanese Minister. They point out that China has the right to receive or refuse to receive foreign official representatives as is sanctioned by international law. No doubt exists that Mr. Obata, if his coming cannot be stopped, will bring to China some further scheme for China's conquest. This time he will perhaps present to President Hsu Shih-chang, who is less experienced in dealing with foreign affairs than Yuan Shih-kai, "Forty-two demands" in

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNIED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

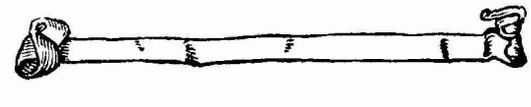
view of his success last time. At any rate, the Chinese people are viewing the appointment with great alarm and are liberally criticising him as "a monster in diplomatic garb, ready to jump upon China, seize her throat and choke her to death," to use the words of one Chinese newspaper. All kinds of speculations are being indulged in by foreign residents in China as to Obata's new mission. The Japanese Prime Minister has naturally been severely reproached for having selected the negotiator of the infamous Twenty-one demands for the portfolio. One high Chinese official expressed the belief that the Japanese government plans to use this high-handed diplomat to prevent China from presenting her grievances against Japan at the peace conference or to buy over some unprincipled Chinese officials to do his bidding, as he knows such officials well.

THE Peking correspondent of Reuter's Service in the Far East, in order to test public opinion on Obata's appointment as Japan's Minister to China, interviewed a number of prominent people and concluded from their conversations that "the consensus of opinion was that these comments aptly portray the opinion not only of the Chinese but of foreigners as well, that the appointment recalls an incident that had best be forgotten in all charity, that it tends to destroy the belief—still struggling for existence—that the Hara government represents a broader, wiser and more democratic policy than its recent predecessors in its attitude towards the Chinese and foreign interests in China, and that, finally, the appointment has filled Japan's best friends with dismay, while it represents in the minds of those not so friendly a challenge based on the ground-work of the Twenty-one demands." Reuter's correspondent represents the British view, and his comments are read with great interest for this reason. Born in 1873 in Ishikawa-ken, the new Japanese Minister to China is a graduate in law of the Imperial Tokio University. In 1898 he passed the diplomatic examinations. He served in the Japanese consulates at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna and London. He was secretary at the Japanese legation in 1905, and later became Japanese consul at Chefoo and Tientsin. When he was in Peking in 1915, Mr. Obata was Councillor of the Japanese legation.

THE *Japan Advertiser* of Tokio, an American newspaper, recently contained an editorial discussion pertaining to the efforts now being made to settle China's internal difficulties and bring order to the country before the peace conference. After a general discussion of the inability of either side in China to gain over the other and a statement to the effect that neither America nor Great Britain were in a position to "mediate" in the settlement of the trouble, the editorial continues:

> "It is not easy to see how they gained credence (the idea that they should mediate. —Ed.) when one remembers the turmoil that followed America's advice to China, some two years ago, to compose her differences, and the subsequent Ishii-Lansing agreement in which the United States explicitly recognised the special interests of Japan in China. Japan has now taken the initiative as "a paramount Power in the Far East" (her paramountcy, in the words of Mr. Zumoto in the *Herald of Asia* being now a fact and not a doctrine), and there is no reason to doubt that the Allies will accept Japan's invitation."

The statement that America and Great Britain and the inference that the other Allied Powers have agreed to Japan's "paramount interest" in China, is a most dangerous doctrine to propagate at this critical stage of world affairs and it is surprising indeed that an American journal should be guilty of making the statement. The American government has not agreed to Japan's paramountcy in China. President Wilson's message to China two years ago did raise an inspired "agitation" in Japan before America was prepared to back up her words, but it was noticed that Japan had nothing to say when President Wilson sent another message to China on October 10, again advising China to settle her difficulties. The peace that is to follow this war certainly will admit of no doctrine of "paramount or special interests" of any one country over another. The Allies admit no doctrine of German paramountcy in Russia, the Balkans or Turkey. Most certainly they will not admit of any such pernicious and dangerous doctrine out here in the Far East, where a serious effort is now being made to undo the troubles that such doctrines have brought about in the past. Persons familiar with recent political developments in the Far East know of the difficulty that America and Great Britain have experienced in getting Japan to *act with them* in offering to mediate in the Chinese civil war, Japan of course preferring to stand out and continue her policy of intrigue that has been so largely responsible for the present muddle of Chinese affairs.



Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IN the REVIEW of October 26 Mr. Yang Pao-ling, engineer of the Bureau of Flood Relief and Conservancy, dissents from an observation of mine on the concluding paragraph of his article in the REVIEW on October 12 entitled "Improvement Begins on China's Famous Canals." The article was interesting as a historical contribution, but the author concluded with a criticism of the foreigners who come to China to aid in developing her internal resources, and it was the nature of the criticism which arrested my attention and which I then and now think deserves to be challenged. Ordinarily the criticism would not have been noticed, but Mr. Yang does not occupy an ordinary position, and when he puts the blame of failure on the foreigners and would have his own government appear blameless, the judgment thus rendered is not equitable. Mr. Yang was not content with the sweeping allegation that the foreigner was too exacting in his demands which the government could not concede. He refers to two instances where failure was the consequence of the foreign companies wanting too much and were only willing to leave the government a little. In one of the instances the writer happens to know the material facts and feels that Mr. Yang has misunderstood the matter. Here the government insisted on exercising an influence which would have foredoomed the proposed enterprise to failure, and for that reason it was not thought even necessary to publish a "nice report" on the subject.

IN what I have written or may write in this connection there is no wish whatever to call or question the rectitude of individuals in high or low places. It is the policy of the Peking government, and not one or more of its departments or their respective heads, that I would characterize as wanting in business experience or foresight to warrant the entrusting of the development of China's domestic resources to supervision with the expectation of remunerative returns in the public interest. If the practical control of the Maritime Customs was by the Chinese government alone there is not a foreign capitalist who would loan money on the returns as a security, for the reason that there would be no returns except what might appear in a nicely printed report. The government owns the monopoly of the salt industry and distribution and the revenue formerly derived from this source was infinitesimal when compared with the revenue it now receives since that industry was placed under foreign management. The Salt Gabelle is the principal source of the government's income and for no other reason than that it is practically controlled by the government but managed by foreigners. In view of the two object lessons indicated, Mr. Yang ought not to be surprised that the Western business man is cautious about investing his money in China without carefully providing how it is to be used and the agency that is to use it. If there are business scalpers and gamblers in Peking they would not be there if official China had not made the atmosphere of that capital congenial. Why is it that when China would borrow money from England, France or America, the first stipulation by the capitalists of those countries is, that they are to supervise the application and expenditure? It is such a fact that the real friends of China should squarely face and by the inauguration of a different policy remove the object of the reproach. It should be realized that not only Western business men but Western nations as well are seriously impressed with the idea of China's indifference to the management of her own money. Hence she should not object when foreigners desire to supervise the expenditure of their own money. There is great injustice to China in the attempt to disguise the fact that she is not trusted and the manly policy to adopt would be to institute drastic reforms in every department of the government so as to present a record commanding confidence and trust.

DURING the past week I have been shooting on the banks of the Yangtze river from Anking to Wuhu and in all of that territory did not see more than fifteen pheasants, although I hunted diligently and with fairly well-trained dogs. The only woodcock I saw was shot by a native hunter and I purchased it for twenty cents. Last season when shooting over the same ground I saw daily about as many pheasants as I have seen in all on the present trip. The boy then showed me twenty-seven pheasants and ten woodcocks. This year there have been only nine pheasants and no woodcocks. My houseboat is anchored in Wuhu creek and for two days it has rained and as I write is still raining. I have just finished reading "Camps and Trails in China" by Roy Chapman Andrews, which I consider well written and entertaining. I am now reading "Vagabonding Down the Andes" by Franck, and thus far it is instructive and presents the views of a close observer of the practical side of the domestic and every day side of several South American states. Mr. Franck has written on the poorer classes of the female population of the Republic of Colombia. According to what he saw and has written that class of women in the republic that borders near to the Panama Canal is regarded as no better than a beast of burden and is permitted by the government of the republic to be so treated. The traveller in China when he returns to his home, and begins to write about what he saw, does not neglect, and should not, to describe the

similar bondage in which the lower classes of Chinese women are born and live. Their condition is not so bad as the condition of their sisters in some of the South American republics, which are nearer to Washington than China. The nation that allows its women to be treated as Mr. Franck writes, relative to the treatment of the women of Colombia, ought not to be recognized as a civilized state. When the people in England and America have decided that their women shall, in every sense, be equal to themselves, humanity and justice alike demand that the influence of two such powerful nations should be fully directed toward the elevation of womanhood throughout the world.

NO apology is offered for the digression to make an observation in behalf of woman, and when the American government utilized a part of the territory of Colombia for the purpose of the Panama Canal, the occasion was opportune to have negotiated a provision for the elevation of womanhood in the sister republic. The public is not aware that the American State Department or Congress ever thought to take action for the relief of South American women from the conditions of servitude in which the majority are born and die. The Panama Canal is the work of the genius and skill of modern civilization, and yet within the presence of the unrivalled achievement there exists a system of intolerable slavery imposed and fastened on the weaker sex of the human race. It is regrettable that the land slides which have blocked the free passage of the canal cannot be changed to a moral wave to sweep away the servitude of South American women and permit them to enter the world with a hope and leave it with a blessing. Mr. Franck has done well to bring to the notice of the public how women are treated in South America and it is there as well as in China that something should be done.

IT has been related that on one occasion Li Hung-chang remarked that the Chinese need not leave China because of her alleged over population, for the allegation was not accurate, as there were large areas of uncultivated land which could be made to produce food for a population half again as large. If the traveller in China will keep in mind the remark of the great Viceroy he will be convinced of its accuracy. There is a difference in the industry of the farmer on the banks of the Yangtze river and the industry of the farmer on the banks of Wuhu creek which proves that Viceroy Li was well informed on this subject, and knew that there was much waste land which could be successfully and usefully cultivated. The hillsides near the river are seldom cultivated and produce only grass which is used in place of firewood. Within the last five years the hill sides on the creek have been planted in sweet potatoes and the product is of excellent quality and in large quantities. When shooting on the banks of the creek five years ago there were few sweet potatoes in the markets of the towns and villages situated on the shores of the creek and now the markets are abundantly supplied with this vegetable, and instead of the national food of rice, the native enjoys with apparently as much relish his new sweet potatoes. Rice is cultivated in the valleys between the hills and there is sometimes quite extensive areas suitable for this cereal. The potato crop on Wuhu creek is being gathered and early each morning the farmer can be seen paddling his small canoe loaded with potatoes from his home to the nearest market. No country is better watered than China and from her rivers and creeks there are numerous smaller waterways leading far inland which are a convenient medium for the movement of the crops and afford many other advantages to the natives. In the Western sense or perhaps in no sense are there roads in China. Means of transportation are entirely inadequate. The undeveloped wealth of China has been the theme of the foreign Consular official for half a century, and it will be the theme for reports and addresses for the next half, unless a stable government is established and orderly and honorably administered. The internal resources of no country can be successfully developed without such a government.

Japan's Last Effort to Control China

THE departure of General Hsu Shu-cheng, "Little Hsu," who aspires to be a second Yuan Shih-kai and Bismarck of China, for Japan on the pretext that he is going as the Chinese government Special Delegate to witness the Autumn Manoeuvres, has attracted considerable attention. From authoritative sources it is learned that General Hsu's mission is more than the mere representation of the Chinese government at the manoeuvres, for which he would hardly go at a time when his personal presence is required by the Northern militarists to prevent the reconciliation between North and South and advocate the continuation of the civil war. His real mission is to discuss with the highest military and civil officials in Japan the possibility of a secret alliance between these two countries. Such an alliance is very much desired by Japan in view of the drawing to a close of the European War and the forthcoming convocation of the peace conference. If this alliance can be rushed through at once Japanese statesmen believe that they can keep all the valuable concessions wrung from China since the begin-

ning of the European War. They contend that by virtue of such an alliance, they can represent China at the peace conference. Then if China sends her representative to the conference, he will most likely be a pro-Japanese official and will carry out what Japan may dictate. Should Japan be asked to return all her concessions secured by hook and crook, all Japan would have to say is, "Ask the Chinese representative." The latter will reply: "We are willing to give these concessions to Japan. It is not your business to interfere in our domestic affairs." The world would not discover until too late that the Chinese representative did not represent the Chinese people, but merely voiced the views of Tokio. Japan cannot obtain such assistance from the Chinese government unless she can maintain in power men like General Hsu Shu-cheng and General Tuan Chi-jui and encourage them to continue the civil war and prevent patriotic Chinese from taking a hand in government affairs.

SUCH a secret alliance would also be welcomed by the Northern militarists, who believe by such means the South-western provinces may be conquered and their own power preserved. The militarists are observing with disquietude the peace wave rolling northward, strongly supported by British and American opinion and the unmistakable response of the Chinese people. The Chinese-Japanese military agreement, which theoretically strengthened the power of the militarists in China no less than it satisfied the aspirations of Japan, has been rendered practically ineffective by the equal Allied participation in the Siberian operations. A Chinese-Japanese alliance, the Tuchuns believe, would save them from the inevitable retirement into private life which must soon come. It is a strong and poisonous medicine, which would kill China, but little do they care if they can have a glorious time and line their pockets with shining silver dollars. Great significance is therefore attached to General Hsu's mission, which has caused much excitement among the Chinese in general. The mission has not only attracted the attention of the Chinese, but also that of American and Allied officials and peoples in China. The foreign press in the North as well as in the South have freely commented upon it. The editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, in an editorial last week, stated that "the enthusiasm of the Japanese press over this visit certainly arouses strong suspicions that he is proceeding to Tokio for something more important than to be a mere spectator of the manoeuvres." The report that General Hsu is charged with the mission to negotiate a secret alliance with Japan is further confirmed by the Peking Correspondent of the Far Eastern News Agency (Japanese).

THE Japanese government is apparently unaware of the present world tendency, otherwise it would not make such an attempt at the present time. The Japanese game is too well known to the American and Allied governments, who expect to see Japan do her worst during the next few weeks or months. But there will be a reckoning day to settle all such matters. At the peace conference Japan will be asked to return whatever concessions she obtained by questionable means to their rightful owner. Whether this secret alliance with China is made or not, Japan cannot escape the inevitable. It is an unfortunate thing that Japan should have trodden along the path on which Germany has stumbled and that she has not yet learned a lesson from the costly European War.

T. P.

What Can President Wilson Do for China?

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE collapse of Turkey, the revolution in Austria-Hungary and the armistice by Germany which have brought the titanic struggle to an end, have caused thinking Chinese to pause and raise the following three questions:

Who will be China's champion to right her past wrongs at the peace conference?

What are the remedies for the wrongs from which China has suffered for the last two decades?

Is China prepared for this conference, which will offer an opportunity for the redressing of her grievances?

The belligerents fighting on the side of democracy, with the exception of Japan, will undoubtedly try to find, if not for the sake of justice for the sake of expediency, a practical solution of international complications in China, whereby the Chinese people may be made happy and China's natural resources and her industries so developed as to confer a great blessing upon the world. But who will be the spokesman for China at the peace conference where such a solution can best be devised? Thinking Chinese are looking to President Wilson for this leadership.

Respected abroad, enjoying the wholehearted support of his own people at home, and having the confidence of the Allied governments, Woodrow Wilson is the best qualified statesman to assume the role of champion of human rights generally and of the rights of China in particular. He is well aware of the fact that consisting of one-fifth of the world's population, China is the largest country on earth in a territorial sense. Unless the Chinese can have freedom of existence and the peoples of all nationalities may enjoy equal trade opportunity in their territory, there can be no lasting peace for mankind.

"President Wilson is in a position to so reorganize China's international relationship as to eliminate all the possibilities of an even greater war in Asia," states a former Chinese Prime Minister. "He is a wonderful man, having a firm grasp of the world situation and knowing exactly how to deal with it. That is why he is to-day heading the movement to make the world safe for democracy. President Wilson is kind-hearted in dealing with a weak and oppressed nation; just in his relationship with a strong power; and extremely severe in his treatment of predatory countries. I have not met him, but his picture as thrown on the screen or shown in the magazines—serene, resolute, fearless, and yet gentle, reasonable and friendly—shows that he is not a man who temporises. On the contrary, he is spiritual, fairminded and firm in his determination." Other Chinese officials like Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Premier and now director-general of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and Chen Han-ti, former chief secretary of the cabinet, have expressed similar views of the American President, whom they hold in high esteem.

Enjoying full respect abroad, President Wilson has the American nation with him. "We are placing our resources, our property and our lives at the disposal of our President in order to make the world safe for mankind," declared a distinguished American in an interview granted to me last week. "The world naturally includes China. There can be no permanent peace if international complications in China are left alone. They have to be confronted and solved at the coming peace conference. President Wilson will see to it that all weak nations, like Poland, Finland and China, which have just as much right to exist as strong ones, will be allowed a free opportunity for national development, immune from outside influence, and their people will be given the opportunity to rule themselves. He is willing to sacrifice American personal interests for the good of the world. The American people have found in Mr. Wilson a man with an international mind, a desire to work for the future welfare of the human race, and having made the discovery, are placing their everything at his disposal to facilitate the carrying out of his unselfish policy." In addition to such support from his own people, President Wilson enjoys the confidence of Allied statesmen, which gives him an additional advantage to help China out of her international troubles.

The task before President Wilson is not a light one, involving as it does a consideration of China's relations with the nations of the world and of her domestic affairs. It is known that for many months he has been studying the intricate problems with the assistance of many experts, who are now in China making special investigations. When the peace conference commences, his policy towards Far Eastern affairs, based upon the situation as now existing in China, will, it is hoped, be ready for consideration.

Thinking Chinese believe that if President Wilson's policy is to have beneficial effects upon China and her four hundred million people, it must approve, *inter alia*, a revision of her treaties; the total cancellation of the Boxer indemnity, the root of many evils, which has been responsible for rampant brigandage, the result of the lack of public funds for the improvement of the general livelihood of the people; the freedom for making our own tariff, or "the removal, as far as possible," in President Wilson's own words," of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance;" the return to China of all the leased territories and unfair concessions wrung from her by hook and crook, which are a cause of Chinese hostility towards foreigners and supply a bone of contention among the Powers themselves; and the abolition of secret diplomacy, which has been accountable for the loss of much of China's sovereignty in the past. Before an international policy under America's leadership which will benefit the Chinese and promote the commerce and industries between them and other peoples, can be carried out, all these must be undertaken in order to remove once for all time unjust privileges granted to the Powers and especially the menace of Japanese Prussianism aiming at the territorial conquest of China.

Japanese Prussianism has already done China much harm. It has deliberately encouraged the reckless borrowing of money by China for wasteful purposes, which unnecessarily prolongs her civil war. It was responsible for the presentation by Tokio to Peking of the Twenty-one demands in 1915 for joint administration of police in China, the right to dispose of Tsingtao, which Japan had taken from Germany, concessions for railways and mines, the control of railways, mines and mining regions, the extension of territorial and railway leases, the lease of land, the right of residence and business of all kinds, together with the extension of exterritoriality, the veto over railways and over security for loans, the appointment of Japanese financial, military and police advisers or rather supervisors by the Chinese government, the disposition of islands or ports, a market for munitions of war, and the establishment of arsenals under the so-called joint management. Most of these demands were acceded to by China after a show of force on the part of Japan. A readjustment of them at the peace conference is much desired by the Chinese people.

With the elimination of the menace of Japanese militarism, attention should be directed

to Chinese militarism. At the present, China is inflicted with a despotic military rule. The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in a Southern province was shot because he publicly protested against a Japanese loan. The soldiers are monopolizing the different railways built with foreign funds while ordinary passengers cannot find accommodation in the trains. They rob defenceless and innocent people with impunity, and kill them without regard of age and sex. They are beyond the reach of either civil or military law. The military governors are usurping civil power and are perpetrating a debased form of Prussianism. The Allies, which are fighting militarism in Europe, cannot tolerate its existence in Asia. They must uproot it or it will grow in strength until it menaces the life and property of their nationals. The problem can be solved by the disbandment of the majority of the Chinese soldiers, for whom work will have to be provided. Disbanded they must be after the civil war, as the country has no money to support them. How America and the Allies can take advantage of this inevitable situation and remove the menace of predatory soldiery was briefly touched in my recent article on "International Control of China's Finances is Needed Now." As the question of the disbandment of soldiers is an important one, it will be dealt with again in greater detail when a more opportune moment arrives.

Following this, attention is invited to the open door policy or the policy of equal opportunity, which should be reassured. Needless to point out that, both in the interests of America and of the rest of the world, it is necessary not only to maintain it, but also to work it out in a more practical form. It was John Hay who declared this policy, but unfortunately he did not have time or means for its practical application. It is up to President Wilson to supplant what is lacking in the doctrine.

Although not openly opposing the Hay doctrine, Japan has been insiduously working against it. When the doctrine was first framed, she was in hearty favor of it, because it prevented other Powers from seizing Chinese territory. When all the Powers gave up territorial ambition she disliked it, because it equally prevents her from seizing any territory in China. However, she has been clever enough to violate the policy under the very eyes of the different Powers, and particularly America, without their knowledge, until quite recently. Now the world knows that Japan has closed the door of Manchuria to other foreign trade, is attempting to preserve Mongolia for her own merchants, and is rapidly driving American and European traders out of the provinces of Shantung and Fukien. As all her efforts for the closing of the commercial door of China have been exposed in a number of articles written by myself as well as by others and published in the REVIEW from time to time, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. The time is here for President Wilson to stop Japan's intrigues and devise a practical application of the Hay doctrine, having learned, as he must, enough of how the Japanese statesmen have been attempting to throw it overboard.

In shaping the new Far Eastern policy to be presented at the peace conference, President Wilson will have also to take into consideration the question of loans, which have become a curse in this country. China has altogether borrowed within the short period of one year G. $200,000,000 and more from Japan, with valuable concessions as security. This huge sum has been secured by a few individual Chinese practically for personal purposes. It is not far from the truth to say that fifty per cent of it has gone into the pockets of high military and civil officials who are supposed to be fighting for the reunion of the country. In lending money to China, Japan has planned to secure control of China's internal affairs. But is it fair to saddle upon the people who enjoy no benefit from its expenditure this great indebtedness? The Chinese people should not recognise the Japanese loans, and the world should give them its undivided support. The organization of an international banking group under the leadership of America and Great Britain to consider the loan question in its general aspects is needed, serving as a sort of arbitration court as well as a management board. The functions of such an organization, in the opinion of a prominent Chinese official, shall be as follows:

1. Assume the responsibility for the repayment of China's debts.

2. Cancel all the recent inequitable concessions granted to Japan. This she cannot object to as the concessions were merely used as security. If the Banking Group assumes responsibility for the return of the loans, such an assurance ought to satisfy any banker.

3. Devise means for raising a sinking fund. Great Britain has a sinking fund to pay her national debts. China can copy this example so that she may be able gradually to return all her loans together with interest.

4. An efficient control of government expenditure. First of all the large number of troops must be disbanded. By so doing, half of the public expenditure can be saved. The disbandment of soldiers should be supervised directly by foreigners if it is to be successfully carried out. Secondly, a proper audit department should be established. The present Audit Department cannot be expected to perform such functions with satisfaction. The new organ must be independent and its worthy officers should enjoy a permanent tenure of office.

5. There should be an appropriation budget. No money should be paid without authority under the Appropriation Act. This aims at the control of national funds before their expenditure just as the audit department supervises them after they have been expended. It would be better for foreigners to control the audit department. If they do so, they can accomplish the purpose of financial supervision as they can find out whether money is rightly spent and kept within the limit of the budget.

6. The international banking group should establish a central organ in Peking whilst in the provinces it must put honest officials in control of finances and allow them time to learn efficient administration. The central organ will, however, send from time to time inspectors to find out whether everything is in working order. Such inspectors must necessarily be foreigners. Every month they should make an inspection. In the opinion of a Western educated Chinese. who has a legal turn of mind and has spent a number of years in the study of domestic problems, such a system would be most effective, In other words, international control of China's finances, so far as Peking is concerned, would be direct, but in the case of the provinces it would be indirect. The plan, in a way, will be similar to the Salt Administration, but on a larger scale.

It is hoped that President Wilson will assist in solving for China her national as well international questions along the bases thus outlined, thereby freeing her from future menaces. As we see it, President Wilson is trying to bring about international peace by international justice, realizing that no international peace can be assured unless there is international justice. International justice demands that President Wilson look into China's grievance and help solve them.

Can China have a seat at the peace conference where all thees questions will be considered and decided? China cannot have effective representation if sha remains disunited. Patriotism requires immediate reconciliation between North and South, as there is very little time left for China to prepare her case for the international tribunal. President Wilson can assist us, but is for the Chinese themselves to indicate how to assist and what are the best remedies for her ailment. Leaders of the military party on this side of the Yellow river should therefore at once cease further intriguing with the Japanese for the conquest of the South, and should be awakened to the motives of the Japanese in encouraging the prolongation of the civil strife, while those in the South-western provinces should consider the country's interests first and their personal interests second, and respond to the efforts of good citizens who are doing their best to compose political differences. An understanding of the whole situation should be immediately brought about and the domestic issue settled on the basis of law.

Peking, November 9, 1918.

China Must Receive Full Justice at the Peace Conference!

"WHY China is entitled to a seat at the Peace Conference." The first Europeans that approached the Celestial Empire, in the dim dawn of modern Chinese history, came with gifts, humbly and of observant mien, very different indeed to their successors, who in the early days of the last century approached China much in the same spirit as the German hordes approached Belgium and France in August 1914. None of our race nor of any other European race can feel proud of our treatment of China during the past century, and if we turn back to the correspondence exchanged between the early British and American envoys to China, we find again and again evidences that the new doctrine of "self-determination" never obtruded into the thoughts of those Envoys and Ambassadors sent by our most Christian countries to compel China to open her doors to our economic needs.

None of us are without stain in this regard, no European Power can to-day stand in smugness and diplomatic rectitude and say with any degree of truth that they, or their nationals, ever regarded China than as fair game for the exploitation of their economic necessities.

But whilst our countries have through their state departments, permanent services and their diplomatic offices continuously bull-baited China, at least we can many of us, of many countries, plead that what we did in times past, we did ignorantly, without understanding the Chinese, their civilization, their great and wonderful history, and that which was done by our governments was done without the knowledge or consent of the governed in the countries of far-off Europe and America, and if any one should disbelieve let him read the persistent campaign we in England fought our own government against the Indian opium shipments and the American campaign fought with the same object.

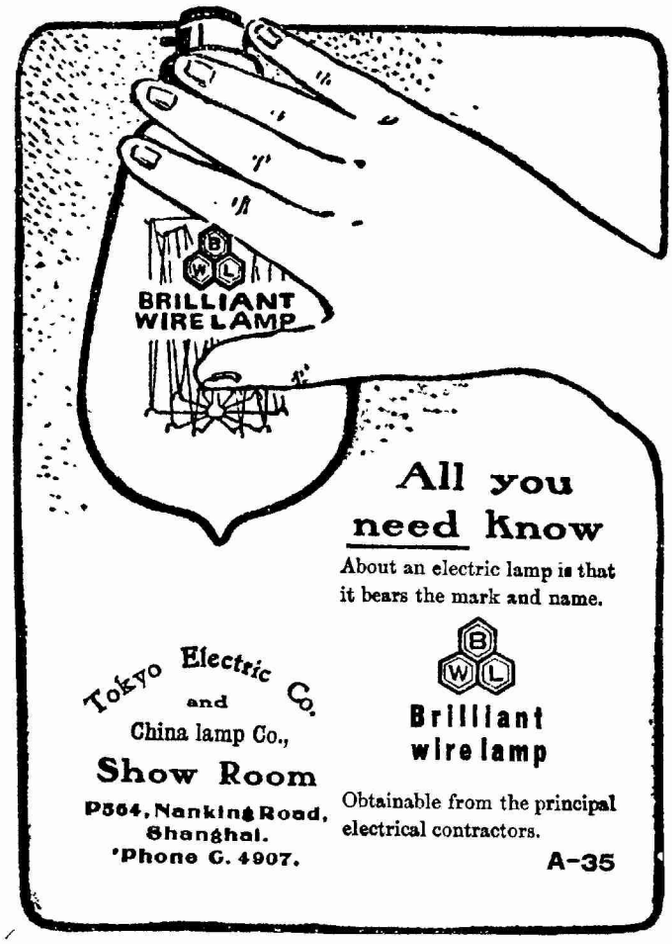
To-day, however, we can plead no such comfortable ignorance, nor can we shelter ourselves, in the democracy of the day, beneath the fringe of imperialism's cloak, and having the clear analogy of Germany and Japan with us, set forward clear-cut, undimmed by time, together with the knowledge that most of China's woes spring from the unwarranted interference with

her affairs by foreigners, grossly ignorant of her civilization and ideals, either we act in accord with the spoken, written and witnessed word of democracy's doctrine of equal rights regardless of military power, or we make a farce and derision of our democracy and admit that we but used it to egg our own populations on to the sacrifice of blood and money, whilst we sat back preparing to write off all the catch words of the last four years of international welfare work as the unwanted and obsolete trimmings of a great endeavor.

Let us look backwards—not far, but within our youngest memories Germany took Southern Denmark, tasted blood and territory and found it good, and an easy road to riches, quicker earned than by staid working. Japan looking across China saw Formosa, and profiting by the example we and other most Christian countries set her, seized the island and also found it a road to quick richness. In both cases we sat tongue-tied, knowing that we could afford to throw no stones. Later Germany jumped on France—another get-rich-quick scheme, and regardless of right or any of the ethics, we sat tight and watched a country torn asunder by a conqueror, even as we watched Korea torn from China, and because of self-interest, because of ignorance of everything outside our own miserable little lives—we stood aside and let Might decide all things. In 1914 civilization had so far reached us that we did stand in with the weaker, because perhaps also it was very near to our own doors that the danger came, and if we do not gird our courage the same way to-day in the East, if we do not admit our guilt in times past, if we refuse to use our so-called civilization and Christianity, if we leaguer ourselves together to blind and deafen China at the peace conference, if we, for an instant's repose of mind and rest of body, refuse to aid her in the fight she will have against the dominant militarism of the East, fed and aided by Japan, we shall fail as utterly in our duty to mankind as if we had stayed our hands and closed our ears in August 1914 to the woes of Europe.

Why are we here in China? We are here because we can make a better living in China than at home. Let us recognise things as they are and push off pretense from us. China gives us a livelihood, a much better one than most of us could encompass in the land of our birth. Do we owe China nothing for this? If not for this, do we owe China nothing for the cruelties of our governments in the days that are past? Is China to have no voice and no say and no rights in her own country? Why if this be so we are all of us liars and foresworn, and all of our vows and the doctrines of our civilization a fraud and a sham. Here we have four hundred millions, what is our boasted civilization going to do with them? Are we to continue as to-day, to support by our tacit recognition of and state department deference to, a military few, supported by a foreign Power, who has for four years as consistently fought every good thing in China as the Germans fought it in Europe: who for four years taking advantage of her Partner's concentration on the eradication of despotism in the West, has built up and perfected a despotism as fierce and as destructive of all national right, national honor and national progression as ever the most cunning German government devised. Are we going to tell the world, who has been listening to our cries of democracy and right, that there is one set of ethics for Europe and another for Asia? Are we going to have a great militarism built up here, that will surpass in raw material and cannon fodder anything that Germany's most violent reactionary ever dreamt of in his wildest dreams, or are we going to accept the analogy and firmly bow our backs to the white man's burden and bring a realism of right, of democracy, of national justness and self-determination into Asia, as a penance for the misdeeds of our early days in China?

China should not only have a seat at the world's conference, but she should have justice done her for the last hundred year's ill treatment she received at the hands of our most Christian



Special Notice

MILLARD'S REVIEW has ready for distribution President Wilson's address delivered at the opening of the American Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign in which he set forth the aims for which the Allies are fighting. The address is in both the English and Chinese languages and is in a convenient pamphlet attractively printed. Persons desiring copies of this pamphlet for use in Chinese schools or for distribution to their Chinese friends are urged to write at once, enclosing 10 cents in stamps for each copy to cover postage and printing costs.

Address

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governments. We ought not to give her this as a favor but as her right, and at that conference we should band ourselves together to see that in future no Power should put upon China in the future the treatment that our governments have seen fit to mete out to her in the past.

Either we do this to-day, or we dig a deeper pit for our feet in the future than ever we dug in Europe during the past fifty years. Slothfulness, ignorance, avarice and shortsightedness will not meet the problems of the coming day, the ethics of the treaty ports and the desires of the get-rich-quick, whether of Asiatic or European descent or nationality, will not make for a peaceable future for China, and only by the exercise of sound constructive measures coupled with a real sympathy for the 399 millions of the people and the shutting of our ears to the shrieks of the million demagogues will European civilization redeem itself in the world's history of Asia.

Selfishness will not aid us, either we accept our burden of to-day and wear it cheerfully, giving our best efforts to aid and help, or we must accept in the very near future a cumulative load of misery and care that will perhaps blot us out forever and consign us to the dustheap of dead nations.

J. O. Y.

The Official Text of the German Armistice

The following is the official text of the German armistice:

(A) Clauses relating to the Western Front:

(1) Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

(2) Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with the evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a Note (annexure 1).

(3) Repatriation, beginning at once, to be completed within 14 days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

(4) Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: 5,000 guns, (2,500 heavy and 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers and night-bombing machines).

The above to be delivered *in situ* to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the Note (Annexure 1).

(5) Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities, under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by Allied and United States garrisons, holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne) together with bridgeheads at these points of a 30-kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be set up on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn ten kilometers distant, starting from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss frontier. In the case of inhabitants, no person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in any military measures previous to the signing of the armistice. No measure of a general or official character shall be taken which would have as a consequence the depreciation of industrial establishments or a reduction of their personal. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhinelands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all 25 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the Note (Annexure 1).

(6) In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions and equipment not removed during the

periods fixed for evacuation. Food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left *in situ*.

Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved.

(7) Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, water-ways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs and telephones shall be in no way impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain, 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons and 5,000 motor-lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further, the material necessary for the working of the railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of the permanent way, signals and repair-shops shall be left *in situ* and kept as far as the means of communication are concerned in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of the armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them.

The Note appended as Annexure 11 regulates the detail of these measures.

(8) The German Command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-action fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German Command shall also reveal all the destructive measures that may have been taken (such as the poisoning or pollution of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

(9) The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States armies in all the occupied territory, save for the settlement of accounts with authorized persons; the upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

(10) The immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed condition which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war; the Allied Powers shall be able to dispose of the prisoners as they wish. However, the return of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as heretofore. The return of German prisoners of war shall be settled at the peace preliminaries.

(11) Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

(B) Clauses relating to the Eastern Frontiers of Germany:

(12) All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, as they existed on August 1, 1914, and all German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany as above defined as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories.

(13) Evacuation by German troops to begin at once; and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914) to be recalled.

(14) German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures, and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia, as defined on August 1, 1914.

(15) Abandonment of the treaties of Bukharest and Brest Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

(16) The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig, or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for the purpose of maintaining order.

(C) Clause relating to East Africa:

(17) Unconditional evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

(D) General clauses:

(18) Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported, who may be citizens of other Allied or associated States than those mentioned in Clause 3.

(19) With the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and United States of America remain unaffected, the following financial conditions are required:

Reparation for damage done.

While the armistice lasts, no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses.

Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium and, in general, immediate return of all documents, specie, stock shares, and paper money, together with the plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries.

Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power. This

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gold is to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

(E) Naval conditions:

(20) Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allies and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

(21) All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

(22) In order to meet our wishes the text will be modified as follows:

Handing over to the Allies and the United States of all submarines, including all submarine cruisers and minelayers, which are present at the moment with full complement in the ports specified by the Allies and the United States. Those that cannot put to sea to be deprived of their crews and supplies and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately on receipt of a wireless order to sail to the port of surrender. The remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this article shall be carried out within 14 days after the signing of the armistice.

(23) The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or failing them, in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board: namely, six battle-cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine-layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern types. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed. All vessels specified for internment, shall be ready to leave German ports seven days after the signing of the armistice. Directions for voyage will be given by wireless. A declaration has been signed by the Allied delegates and handed to the German delegates to the effect that in the event of ships not being handed over owing to the mutinous state of the fleet, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms of the armistice. The German delegates have on their part signed a declaration that they will recommend the Chancellor to accept this.

(24) The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

(25) Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this, the Allies and the United States of America, shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any questions of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

(26) The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the armistice as shall be found necessary.

(27) Allied naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

(28) In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all material for inland navigation, all aircraft and air materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

(29) All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian warships of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant ships seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in Clause 28 are to be abandoned.

(30) All merchant ships in German hands belonging to the Allies and the Associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America, without reciprocity.

(31) No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

(32) The German government shall formally notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and Associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

(33) No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

(F) Duration of the Armistice:

(34) The duration of the armistice is to be 36 days, with the option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties, on 48 hours previous notice.

(G) Time limit for reply:

(35) This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

Notes from Peking

The Italian legation will hold no reception on H. H. the King of Italy's birthday on Monday.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration has effected arrangements for a 25 cent telegraphic rate to Siberia and Eastern Russia.

On Tuesday, General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien, called upon the different foreign Ministers.

There is some talk of the appointment of General Ma An-ling as military governor of Kansu, in place of General Chang Kwan-yuan.

The Government Girls' Normal School at Shih Fu Ma Chia, with a thousand students, will celebrate its Decennial Anniversary to-morrow morning.

Hawkling Yen, Shih Lu-pen and Wang Ting-chang have been detached from the Foreign Office for service as foreign secretaries of the President's Office.

The Ministry of Finance has replied to the Group Bankers consenting to an extension for six months of the "currency loan" option which expired on October 14.

The engagement is announced of Mlle. Celine Dechamps, niece of Mr. Van Meus of Tongshan, to Captain Floyd Hatfield, United States Army at Tientsin.

The Japanese government having requested permission to buy salt in China, arrangements have been made for supplies to be sent from Chihli, Shantung and Anhwei.

A report has reached Peking to the effect that the Hainan Island in Kwangtung, the last stronghold of the Central government, has been captured by the Southern forces.

Sir Richard Dane, Associate Inspector-General of the Salt Administration, after visiting Shensi and Shansi in connection with the work of the administration, has returned to the Capital.

Roy C. Andrews, the naturalist and explorer, representative of the New York Museum of Natural History, is leaving for Shantung. He expects to be away for the next two months.

General Ni Shih-chung, military governor of Anhwei and Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley provinces, arrived in Peking on November 4 to attend the military conference called by the new President.

The North China Union Language School is organizing a basketball team under the leadership of Austin O. Long, a prominent Y. M. C. A. athletic worker now studying at the school.

President Hsu Shih-chang has been trying to secure the presence of Liang Chi-chiao, a famous Chinese scholar and former Minister of Justice and Finance at Peking, for consultation on national affairs.

General Hsu Shu-cheng, a member of the War Participation Bureau, has departed for Japan to attend the Autumn Manoeuvres and has purchased two thousand dollars' worth of new clothes for the occasion

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St. Andrew's Day will be celebrated by the St. Andrew's Society by an "At Home" at Gordon Hall at Tientsin on November 30 in aid of the Scottish War Charities. Dancing and other forms of entertainment will be on the program.

Total subscriptions to the French Victory Loan in Tientsin reached three and a half million francs. Of the amount, a million and a half was subscribed through the Banque de L'Indo Chine and the balance through the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

In his recent interview with the President, General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien and Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, described his policy as that of "the obedience of a soldier," adding that he had not the least objection to peace.

Owing to disagreement between the government and the An Fu Club, the President has decided not to reorganize the cabinet, but to ask the Acting Prime Minister, Chien Nun-hsiung, to remain at his present post for the time being.

G. Charles Hodges, of the Far Eastern Bureau in New York, is visiting in Peking and expects to remain here until the end of this month. Mr. Hodges left America last July and has visited Honolulu, Japan, the Philippine Islands and South China.

The Ching Hsing Mines, which were supposed to be owned partly by Germans and partly by Chinese, have virtually passed into Japanese hands. There are two Japanese companies interested, one in the actual ownership of the mines and one in the coal sales.

M. Jules Destree, Belgian Minister and Member of the Belgian Chamber, delivered a lecture on "Belgium and the War" at the Cercle d'Escrime this morning in Tientsin. He is one of the most prominent Socialists in Belgium and an orator of renown.

Percy Fowler, assistant general manager of Brunner Mond & Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the company's management and interests in the absence of Edward Little, who has gone to England on furlough.

Mr. Sokolsky, of the *North China Star*, has undertaken the onerous duties of publicity agent for the United War Work campaign in Tientsin and is keeping the local press informed of each fresh development daily.

The Provincial Assembly of Chihli passed a resolution on November 7 contributing $100,000 to the United War Work campaign. After the vote was passed, the members of the assembly rose and gave three cheers for the soldiers at the front and for victory to the world justice and democracy.

Thomas F. Millard, proprietor and editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW, departed for Shanghai from Peking this morning on his way back to America, after a stay in the Chinese Capital of several weeks. During his visit here he met all the important officials of the Chinese government and was entertained.

In response to the request of the Senior Consul, the Allied Offices and residences have been displaying flags on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant in honor of the complete victories over Turkey and Austria-Hungary and their final surrender to the Allies. The ships in harbor are being dressed on the three days. The Chinese population are also hoisting flags.

The wedding of Louis E. Wolferz, of the Methodist Mission, Peking, to Miss Katharine P. King, eldest daughter of Dr. H. P. King, will take place at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church on November 22, with Dr. Hiram H. Lowry officiating clergyman. Miss King has recently returned from America with her mother.

Gilbert King, son of Dr. H. P. King of the Methodist Mission at Peking, has received an appointment as student interpreter attached to the American legation and will soon arrive in Peking to take up his duties. Mr. King has been in America since the autumn of 1915 as a student at the University of Michigan.

In connection with the War Work campaign, a reception will be given at the cabinet within the Presidential Palace to-morrow afternoon by the Acting Prime Minister. Prominent persons have been invited to attend the reception, and speeches will be given by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Liang Shih-yi, and Dr. Bussiere, of the French legation.

Rev. C. G. Sparham, Secretary of the London Mission in China with his office at Shanghai, and honorary secretary of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference, arrived in Peking on Friday on a brief visit. During his stay here, he will do his best to work against the revival of the opium trade in China.

Dr. W. W. Willoughby, former adviser to the Chinese government, who is now visiting in Peking, will shortly leave for the United States by way of Korea and Japan, where he will spend several weeks *en route*. His daughter, Miss Laura Willoughby, will remain in Peking until January and will then go back with Mrs. Ernest B. Price.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing an association to promote progress and efficiency in the teaching of English will be held on November 16

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at the Y. M. C. A. The committee in charge of the arrangements are E. K. Smith, of Tsinghua College, Rev. L. C. Porter, dean of the Peking University, and D. M. Beers, of T'ungchow Academy.

Mrs. Arthur Shaemaker and Arthur Jr. were passengers on the s. s. Colombia enroute for Peking after an absence of seven months, spent in the U. S. with her people in the Catskill maintains. Dr. Arthur Shaemaker is a professor at the Peking Higher Normal College and advisor to the special course in Physical Education and Public Hygiene.

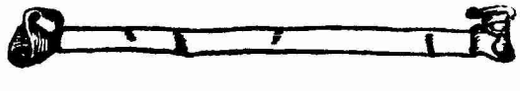
George A. Kyle, Chief Engineer for the last two years of the Chiuchow-Chinchow railway, the projected Siems-Carey line, departed on Tuesday for Shanghai and the United States. Last spring Mr. Kyle was captured by bandits while on a surveying expedition in Honan province together with J. Purcell and one Chinese engineer. He was released after lengthy negotiations.

A meeting was held for returned students at the Union Medical College on the evening of November 7 to discuss plans for the United War Work campaign at Peking, and it was attended by a large number of men and great enthusiasm was shown. The Minister of Foreign Affairs presided and expressed the hope that China could raise more than the $200,000 expected of her. The American Minister spoke on "The Campaign and China."

Herr and Frau von Hanneken, Mr. Schnell, the Chief of Police of the ex-German Concession, and three other Germans of Tientsin were interned on Thursday. The internment of Herr von Hanneken, who was in charge of the Ching Hsing Mines, was made an issue by the Allied governments. He was called an unofficial German Minister to Peking and it was believed that he had been planning against Allied interests in China and Siberia. Out of the question of the internment of Von Hanneken arose the Yang I-te controversy. It was charged that Yang I-te was shielding Herr von Hanneken. This the Chief of Chihli Police denied. He said that he would intern Von Hanneken when ordered to do so, which order arrived recently.

China has replied to the American Note protesting against the purchase of the opium stock in Shanghai. The American Note pointed out that the purchase of these stocks by the Chinese government was an infringement of the opium agreement, and that it feared that the government's action would undo all the good work that had already been accomplished with regard to the stamping out of the opium evil. The Chinese reply is much similar to the one handed to the British legation some time ago. It maintains that the large stock of opium in Shanghai was a real danger and that the government considered that the best means of solving the problem was to buy it up themselves, which they did with Treasury bonds. The government intends to use the drug purely for medicinal purposes. It is pointed out that this is done in all foreign countries and therefore there can be no objection to China doing the same thing.

Peking, November 9, 1918.



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Who's Who in China

Tien Wen-lien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and a prospective candidate for the Premiership

Mr. Tien was born in the province of Hupeh over fifty-five years ago, and has had a successful official career. He is now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and has been offered the post of Prime Minister, but he has declined the offer.

The Minister of Commerce belongs to the old Confucian school, and after having acquired a classical education, joined the military service when he was still a young man, having found the profession of teaching as lacking in interest. He was at once attached to the headquarters of General Chiang Kwei-ti, who is now Lieutenant-General of Jehol. Later, Mr. Tien was promoted to be Chief Secretary to General Chiang.

On account of his capacity and classical education, Mr. Tien was transferred to the staff of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who was at the time Viceroy of Chihli, and became Councillor of the Peiyang Army. Shortly afterwards he was given the appointment as Police Taotai for Chihli. He served in the latter capacity so well that he was promoted to be a division commander with his headquarters at Yung Tung Chen. Later he was called to Peking to be Vice-Minister of War.

In the first year of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Tien was appointed the highest military adviser to the President. Not long after, he was given the position of Associate

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Lieutenant-General of the Mixed White Banners in Mongolia. In 1913 the rank of Major-General with the brevet rank of General was conferred upon him in recognition of his services. In the winter of the same year, Tien Wen-lien was appointed civil governor of Shantung. Whilst he was holding this position he did much in encouraging education and the development of industries and commerce.

In the three years following, General Tien functioned as civil governor of Honan. For a time he concurrently acted as military governor. In the autumn of 1917 he was however transferred to Peking to head the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce when General Tuan Chi-jui, his old associate, became the Prime Minister after the overthrow of Chang Hsun's monarchical movement. This position he is still holding to-day.

Mr. or General Tien—whichever way one prefers to call him—is considered one of the old members of the Peiyang Party. Of all the members of that military party, which is practically ruling China, he is regarded as the best educated.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

November 6. Six German divisions under General Mackensen on the Danube are prevented from returning to Germany by the Hungarians and there are prospects that they will eventually fall into Allied hands.

November 7. American troops enter Sedan, the French Mezieres, and the British Maubeuge.

November 8. The German delegates arrive at Marshal Foch's General Headquarters in France; they make a request for suspension of hostilities, which is refused; the terms of an armistice were handed to them and they were given permission to send the text of the terms by a courier to Spa, where the German Grand Headquarters are situated; the Germans were given 72 hours for a reply.

November 9. The warship *Britannia* is torpedoed at the western entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sinks in 3 hours: 39 officers and 673 men are saved.

November 10. Herr Solf, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a note to U. S. Secretary of State Lansing makes an appeal to President Wilson to mitigate those "fearful conditions," particularly the provision that the Germans must surrender all means of transport and provide sustenance for the troops of occupation, as he says that under such conditions starvation would be brought to millions of men, women and children.

November 11. The Canadians of the 1st Army, under General Horne, capture Mons.——The armistice between the Allied Powers and Germany is signed at 5 o'clock this morning at General Foch's Headquarters within the French lines.

November 12. Roumania addresses to General von Mackensen an ultimatum demanding the evacuation of Roumania by all the German troops which still remain in that territory and stating that if the evacuation is not carried out within 24 hours, the Roumanian government will take the necessary measures, by force.

SIBERIA

November 11. A telegram from Omsk states that the Archangel government has apprised the All-Russian Government at Omsk that it recognizes the supreme authority of the latter and is ready to obey its mandates until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

CHINA

November 12. The Peking cabinet decidesto convene a peace conference at Nanking or Shanghai with a view to restoring peace between the North and South as early as possible.

November 14. The Peking cabinet approves President Hsu Shih-chang's suggestion to appoint Lu Cheng-hsiang as China's Chief Delegate to the Peace Conference in Europe, with Councillors Wellington Koo, Hawkling Yen, Hu Wei-te and Kao Erh-chen, formerly Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GENERAL

November 6. News comes from Kiel and other German naval ports of a general mutiny in the navy; the movement becomes revolutionary and the red flag is flown over Warnemunde, Altona and other cities; the Socialist deputies Herr Haase and Herr Ledebour telegraph to Kiel: "Workmen and Comrades, rely on the Soldiers' Council."

November 7. The British Admiralty announces that 1,334,000 tons of shipping were constructed in non-enemy countries in 1918, of which the United Kingdom furnished about 411,395 tons; the former figure exceeds losses from all causes by nearly half a million tons.

November 8. Prince Max of Baden, the German Chancellor, publishes a proclamation in Berlin announcing the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II; the Crown Prince is expected shortly also to renounce his succession to the throne; as soon as the new Chancellor has been appointed a general election will be held with a view to the nomination of a National Constitutional Assembly.——Announcement is made by the Belgian legation in Washington that the enforced war contributions which Germany exacted from Belgium amount to G. $500,000,000, this figure not including "fines and assessments."

November 9. The complete returns for the elections held in America last Tuesday show that the Republicans have been generally successful; they will have a majority of 2 in the Senate and not less than 43 in the House of Representatives; the Republicans favor even sterner measures with Germany than those advocated by President Wilson.

November 10. Kaiser Wilhelm, fleeing from Germany, arrives in Holland, his destination being Deesberg, near Utrecht; Prince Henry escapes to Denmark in a motor car.——U. S. Food Administrator Hoover is busily completing arrangements for the furnishing of foodstuffs for the liberated populations of southern Europe, the Czecho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, Serbians, Roumanians and others; at the same time the volume of foodstuffs sent for the relief of Belgium is being increased.——The British government appoints Vice-Admiral Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe as British High Commissioner at Constantinople to maintain contact with the Turkish government during the period of transition and to protect British subjects and interests.——Herr Ballen, managing director of the Hamburg-Amerika steamship line, which at the beginning of the war was the largest steamship company in the world, dies suddenly in Hamburg.

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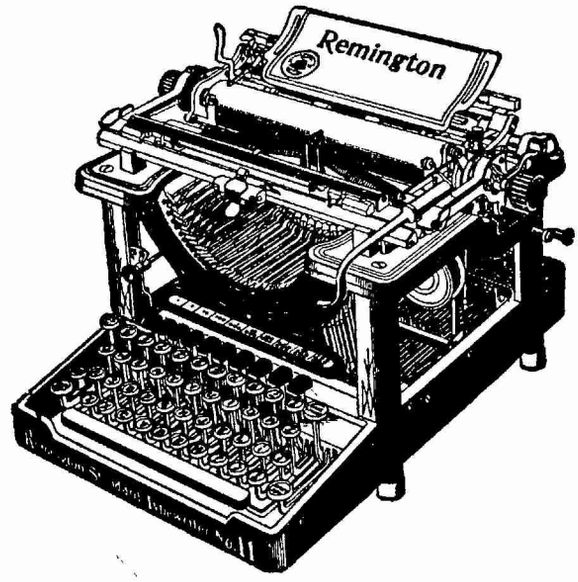

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November 11. Herr Ebert, the Socialist deputy, is requested to form a new government and in a manifesto to German "citizens" (note the use of this word for the first time) he asks assistance in the heavy task before the nation and calls particular attention to the necessity for maintaining an equitable food supply; he particularly asks that the organization of public life should not be disturbed for fear that Germany should be the prey of anarchy and the most terrible misery.——A telegram from Bremen states that the whole of the German North Sea fleet, also Heligoland, is in the hands of the Soldiers' Council.

November 12. The U. S. Treasury Department announces that a new credit of $80,000,000 had been granted to France, making a total credit of $2,449,000,000 to France and $7,812,976,666 to all the Allies.

America

In one day recently mail pouches from United States fighters overseas contained a total of 1,500,000 letters. Much of this was Mother's Day mail, a day having been set aside on which all United States soldiers were urged to write to their mothers. In New York City alone 80,000 of these letters were received.

Airplanes used in the United States air mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York have broken the records for economy of gas consumption, as shown by the first report of the operation and maintenance of this service. The total consumption of gas, representing 113 hours and 8 minutes of flying, was 1,377 gallons. The average consumption of gasoline for the nine planes was 12 gallons an hour.

Men and Events

American missionaries in conference in Peking recently passed a resolution in favor of the establishment of hospitals in Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia.

The marriage of Per Wai-ching, of J. H. & C. K. Eagle Company, Incorporated, to Miss Lily S. Y. Tsu will take place at his home, K-988 Haining Road, Shanghai, on Saturday, November 16.

New British consular offices, specially built on land purchased by the British government, were opened at Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung, China, on September 28. The Consul, J. T. Pratt, invited his consular colleagues and the general public to the ceremony.

A lantern procession, in which all schools shall participate, will be conducted by the World's Chinese Student's Federation on November 16 at 6 o'clock p. m. in honor of the recent Allied victory. All students will be in uniform and will meet at the Race Course at 6 o'clock promptly.

A representative committee at Soochow, China, has been taking part in raising funds for the United War Work fund campaign. The committee is headed by Dr. W. H. Park. Many schools have been closed on account of the influenza epidemic in Soochow and many deaths of Chinese have occurred.

The World's Chinese Students' Federation, for the purpose of encouraging the Chinese schools to contribute to the United War Work fund, has arranged with the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. to present flags to the three schools that contribute the largest sum to this fund. The Fuh Tan College, Siccawei Road, Shanghai, has pledged $1,000 to the United War Work fund campaign.

Richard E. Thompson has recently been appointed general manager for the Far East of the Peerless International Corporation, exporters, importers, engineers and contractors, with head offices at New York. Mr. Thompson has been travelling extensively in the Far East and is well acquainted with the import houses and merchants of India and Japan. He is interested in obtaining agencies for any new lines of machinery, hardware and tools.

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and president of the World's Press Congress, has arrived in Japan for a four months' tour of the Far East on a special mission for the United States government. After a short stay in Japan Dr. Williams plans to visit China and Siberia. Before leaving America Dr. Williams had interviews with President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing and other officials of the American government.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's University, Shanghai, will address a special service to be held in commemoration of the recent Allied victory by the American Song Service, Sunday afternoon, November 17, at 4:30 o'clock in the Palace Hotel. In addition to Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, the platform will be occupied by C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Thomas Sammons, United States Consul General, and the Presidents of the following organizations; American Chamber of Commerce, American Association of China, American Woman's Club and the American University Club of China. The large dining room at the hotel will be specially decorated and there will be special music for the occasion.

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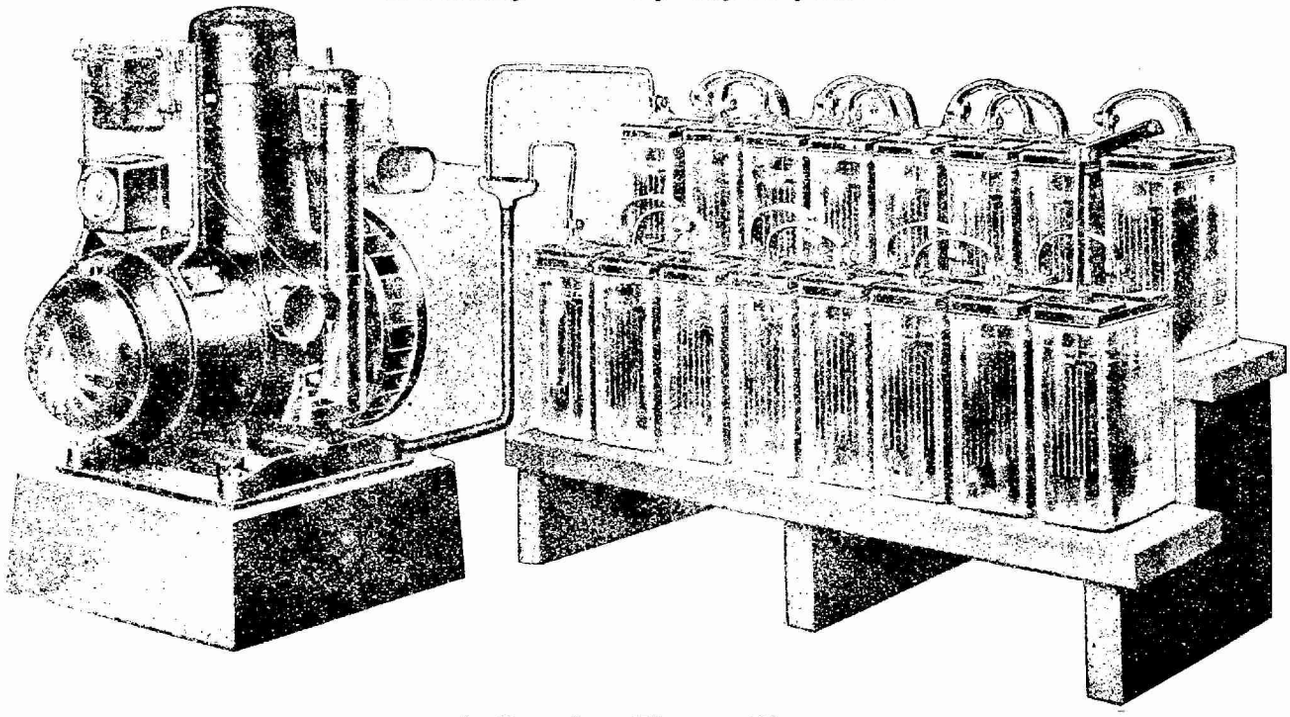

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STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

A. Heinz, of Tsing Hua College at Peking, who has recently gone to Siberia representing the college in Y. M. C. A. work among the refugees and soldiers, has written to the boy scouts at that college suggesting that they make checker-boards for the soldiers. The work of making 33 checker-boards and 792 checkers was accomplished by the boy scouts in eight hours in the manual-training room. Each checker-board consisted of two-halves carefully hinged together with strings and the black squares as well as the checkers were painted with Chinese ink and brushed over with shellac to prohibit the color from running.

Honorable Charles R. Crane, a personal friend of President Wilson, who is now visiting in Peking as the guest of Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, will arrive in Shanghai about November 25 for a short stay in this city before proceeding to Washington. Arrangements have been made for entertaining Mr. Crane on behalf of the American business community by the American Chamber of Commerce of China. In addition, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the American University Club of China and various other Chinese and American organizations have arranged to combine in one general reception to Mr. Crane.

M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, has called the attention of the REVIEW to an inaccuracy in an article in last week's issue on the subject of "Missionary Influence and Missionary Salaries." After giving the annual average incomes of men and women missionary workers together with allowances for children, the statement was made that the annual income was Mex. $1,500 a year. It should have been G. $1,500 a year. Mr. Stauffer concludes his letter with the statement that all the "Pentacostal Missionary Union missionaries in the Chinese province of Yunnan are now living on beween Mex. $20 and $25 a month. The foregoing is an American and British organization."

At a meeting held by representatives of the Consular Body, Municipal Council and various Allied communities of both the International and French Settlement it was decided that a three days' celebration be given in honor of the recent Allied victory. The meeting was presided over by D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium. An executive committee was named to carry out the plans and details for the program next week and it is planned that the celebration will start with an Allied service at the Town Hall on Thursday, November 21, where there will be military and civil processions, a torch light procession and other demonstrations. A special entertainment is being planned for the children during the three days of celebration and various religious services of thanksgiving will also be given for the occasion.

Japanese Grant Higher Price for Han Yeh Ping Iron

The Chinese Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Company, the leading industry of the kind in the Orient, was forced in 1913 to accept a loan of Yen 15,000,000 from the Yokohama Specie Bank, one curious provision of the loan agreement being that the loan was to be paid off in pig iron and iron ore to be shipped direct from the mine to the Japanese government Wakamatsu Iron Works. This drain upon one of China's vital industries was made all the more oppressive by the fact that the Han Yeh Ping Company was compelled to accept a price for their iron and iron ore that was prevailing about ten years ago. This has continued practically up to the present in spite of the tremendous rise in iron and steel prices all over the world as a result of the war. Recently the Chinese have been agitating the matter and at last seem to have been able to obtain an adjustment of prices, as the following from the *Herald of Asia*, of Tokio, shows:

"The price of the pig-iron supplied by the Han Yeh Ping to our government Ironworks has hitherto been at the rate of 42 yen per ton. It has recently been raised to 120 yen in compliance with the request of the Han Yeh Ping authorities. This pleases the *Jiji*, for it will be of some use in smoothing away difficulties lying between the two peoples. Surveying the relations between the Han Yeh Ping and our Wakamatsu Ironworks, the paper says that they are of two decades' standing. But the present relations date from 1913 when 15 million yen was accomodated by the Yokohama Specie Bank to the Han Yeh Ping Works. And this loan was to be paid in 40 years in pig-iron or pig-iron ore, the former being estimated at 26 yen per ton and the latter, 3 yen per ton. This arrangement worked four years. Since the outbreak of the European War, iron has remarkably appreciated, while it is to be assumed that the cost of production for the Han Yeh Ping has also increased in consequence of the general rise in prices. Such being the case, there is no denying that the continuance of the arrangement of 1913 would be disadvantageous to the Han Yeh Ping, though it would give enormous profits to our Wakamatsu Ironworks. Accordingly, the price of pig-iron to be supplied was raised to 40.50 yen per ton in 1917. Later, however, the Han Yeh Ping authorities requested a further increase in price, and the negotiations have been pending since the late cabinet. Of course this decided increase in the price of pig-iron will prove a serious burden to our government Ironworks, but the journal hails it as a measure to cement the friendly relations between Japan and China, especially in view of the complaint heard among the Chinese that we are exploiting China without paying consideration to their interests, although we profess to befriend them."

Women's Work

Chefoo American Red Cross Chapter Makes Shipment

During the past week the Chefoo chapter of the American Red Cross was able to make its first shipment of pongee vests to be used for the soldiers in Siberia. Six cases of these vests were shipped, each case containing 144 vests. That makes 864 vests out of the 3,000 which are being made. An average of fifty Chinese women are now being employed daily in the making of these vests. They turn out about 70 vests a day. That this is quite a job, for the vests have to be cut, all the waste silk cleaned and then the vests padded with this waste silk, can be seen by an inspection of the workrooms on Temple Hill. Here these Chinese women work from early morning till dark in preparing these vests that will help to keep our soldier boys warm in the well-known cold of Siberia. At the same time six cases of clothing were shipped to be used in caring for the refugees in Siberia. Both the shipment of vests and clothing were sent to the American Red Cross chapter in Shanghai to be shipped from there to Siberia.

Japanese Women as Artists

The pictures shown at the Autumn Exhibition in Tokio, Japan, clearly show that the work done by the women artists is the most conspicuous, the best painting

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being that of Miss Kurihara Gyokuyo, the leading painter of that city. The subject chosen by Miss Kurihara to paint was that of a geisha girl of some time ago by the name of Asazuma Sakura, who was executed because of her Christian beliefs, but wishing to see the cherry blossoms once more her execution was postponed. The artist has made her a melancholy but pleasing figure in black kimono adorned with lions rampant and peony flowers on the skirt, and butterflies on the shoulders, the middle portion of the garment and the sleeves a brilliant red that recalls the gay designs of the Genroku age. The rosary about her neck with its silver cross gives the clue to her belief for which she died a martyr.

Red Cross Notes

On September 30 a Red Cross linen shower, to be conducted by the various Red Cross chapters over the entire United States, was begun for Red Cross work. The amount needed is shown by the following figures: 1,250,000 bath towels, 21,500,000 hand towels, 125,000 napkins and 1,750,000 handkerchiefs.

Six American Red Cross warehouses in Ireland, it is reported, contain enough stores to completely outfit 6,000 American soldiers at one time. In addition to the warehouses operated in Ireland by the Red Cross, seven are operated in England. These latter warehouses meet the immediate requirement of soldiers arriving at English ports. The following is what the American soldiers and sailors arriving during a recent month at English ports received from the American Red Cross: 30,000 sweaters, 30,000 toothbrushes, 50,000 pairs of socks, 32,000 pounds of soap, 300,000 boxes of matches, 800 baseball outfits, 500 mouth organs, 144,000 packages of chewing gum and 5,000,000 cigarettes.

According to an Archangel cable, the American Red Cross workers recently returned from a trip made to the isolated towns of the coast of the White Sea and reported that the inhabitants are on the verge of starvation. It was reported that numerous towns and villages had been without sugar and flour for two years. The Red Cross distributed over a hundred tons of provisions, medicines and other supplies.

Miss Margaret L. Matthew, who has charge of the women and children refugee work of the Siberian Mission of the American Red Cross, has recently returned to Japan to get a staff of 26 women to join the various relief units which are to be sent to various parts of Siberia.

Women and Events

The Young Women's Christian Association, the National Committee of China and the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Association will give a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. building, 11-a Quinsan Road, on Wednesday, November 20, at 12.30 p. m. for the purpose of presenting the work of the Young Women's Christian Association and to see a demonstration of some of its activities.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fleming entertained at the Columbia Country Club, 30 Route Doumer, on Tuesday evening, November 12, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile, who departed for Calcutta, India, on Friday, November 15, where Mr. Haile will be manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Charles. R. Crane, a personal friend of President Wilson, who is now visiting in Peking, is expected to arrive in Shanghai November 25, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold, 405 Avenue Joffre. During his stay while in Shanghai Mr. Crane will be entertained by the various Chinese and American organizations.

The marriage of Robert T. Bryan, Jr., and Miss Gladys Love Parker took place at the Union Church, Shanghai, on Friday evening, November 14, at 7 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will be at home after January 1, 1919.

The regular monthly meeting of the Social Service Department of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe on Friday, November 15, when a report of the Home Service work was given by Mrs. Wheen.

A large number of Chinese women held a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on November 10 to protest against the recent opium question. The prominent schools and churches were well represented by delegates and among the speakers were Mrs. T. C. Chu, who spoke on the social evils of opium, and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, who gave a brief history of opium in China. The resolution was proposed by Mrs. T. T. Wong, and seconded by Mrs. Nieh, to send a written resolution to Peking regarding the unanimous protest against opium.

A special entertainment given in celebration of the Allied victory was given for the Shanghai American School students, faculty and patrons on Tuesday evening, November 12, at the Grace Street Baptist Church, 176 North Szechuen Road. Dr. J. C. McCracken, who is head of the Junior Red Cross in China, had charge of the entertainment. The entertainment consisted of short talks made by Julean Arnold, Dr. W. H. Rees, the Reverend Frank Rawlinson, and P. L. Gillett, of Nanking, China. Patriotic songs were sung in addition to a solo given by Miss Mary McConnell. Moving pictures were shown illustrating the use of the Red Cross funds and the making and use of Liberty Bonds. The Reverend C. N. Caldwell presided during the evening.

M. C. P.

Correspondence

"What They Say"

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

MILLARD'S REVIEW, which has been coming to our office for several months, is most highly appreciated. No other periodical that comes to us is so discriminating and representative. Our resources do not permit us to carry as long a periodical list as we should like, but whether the list was long or short, MILLARD'S REVIEW would always head it.

WM. K. MCKIBBEN,
Secretary,
China Club of Seattle.

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

I have been reading your REVIEW for several months, and I desire to express to you the fact that I appreciate your paper very much and estimate it as one of the very best journals ever published in China. I am sure it is widely read in influential Chinese business circles.

GORDON CHANG,
Hoong On S. S. Co., Ltd.
Wuhu, China.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japanese Aggressions in Shantung Province

From the "Peking Daily News" (Chinese)

Since the occupation of Tsingtao, the Japanese under the pretext of the suppression of the Germans have deceived our police authorities, and stationed their constables along the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway. Last autumn they established at Fantzu and other places Civil Affairs Offices to interfere with the civil administration of the province. They have accepted petitions on civil lawsuits and have molested the inhabitants. Japanese adventurers have secured the assistance of local "*tufei*" to tyrannise the peaceful inhabitants. They have commandeered mines and damaged our commerce. Japanese troops have disregarded the public laws, and committed all kinds of offences. The indignant inhabitants have not dared to resist them, and have not been able to enjoy their life and property. The local officials have repeatedly reported these conditions to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The representatives of the people of Shantung have arrived at the Capital and have been for the past half year doing their best to urge the Central government to take immediate action to redress the grievances, but the government has procrastinated without devising any means to solve the problem. Shantung is part of the Chinese Republic, and while our nation is still in existence, why should we allow foreigners to establish their Civil Affairs Offices to interfere with our internal administration. They have violated the sovereign rights of the nation and disregarded international law. What is the duty of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? We wonder why its officials should remain mute and silent while the sovereign rights of the nation are being violated? The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should have aroused itself long ago to protest against these outrages, but it has failed to attend to these matters for more than six months. In accordance with the provisions laid down in the House Laws, we, Members of Parliament, hereby address this interpellation to the government, demanding that an investigation be instituted on the conduct of the officials of the said Ministry, and to punish them for their neglect of duty, etc.

"The Tuchun System Should be Abolished from China"

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

Foreigners who know China well have agreed that China cannot hope to have good government until the Tuchun system (military governorship) has been abolished. This is too true for it is the troops which have given us all the trouble during the past few years. The abolition of the military governorship and the disbandment of troops are universally recognised as indispensable, but how could these two things be done. Some have suggested that it is not within the ability of the Chinese people to overthrow the military system, hence it is necessary to secure the friendly assistance of the friendly Powers. This is not altogether unreasonable but China after all is a great country. It is unimaginable that such a large number of people could submit slavishly to the exploits of a small number of militarists. Placed in a corner even an exhausted animal would fight. Place the peaceful people of China in a corner and they will also fight. The day will come when they will rise in a great army to overthrow the yoke of the militarists.

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Putting Courage into China

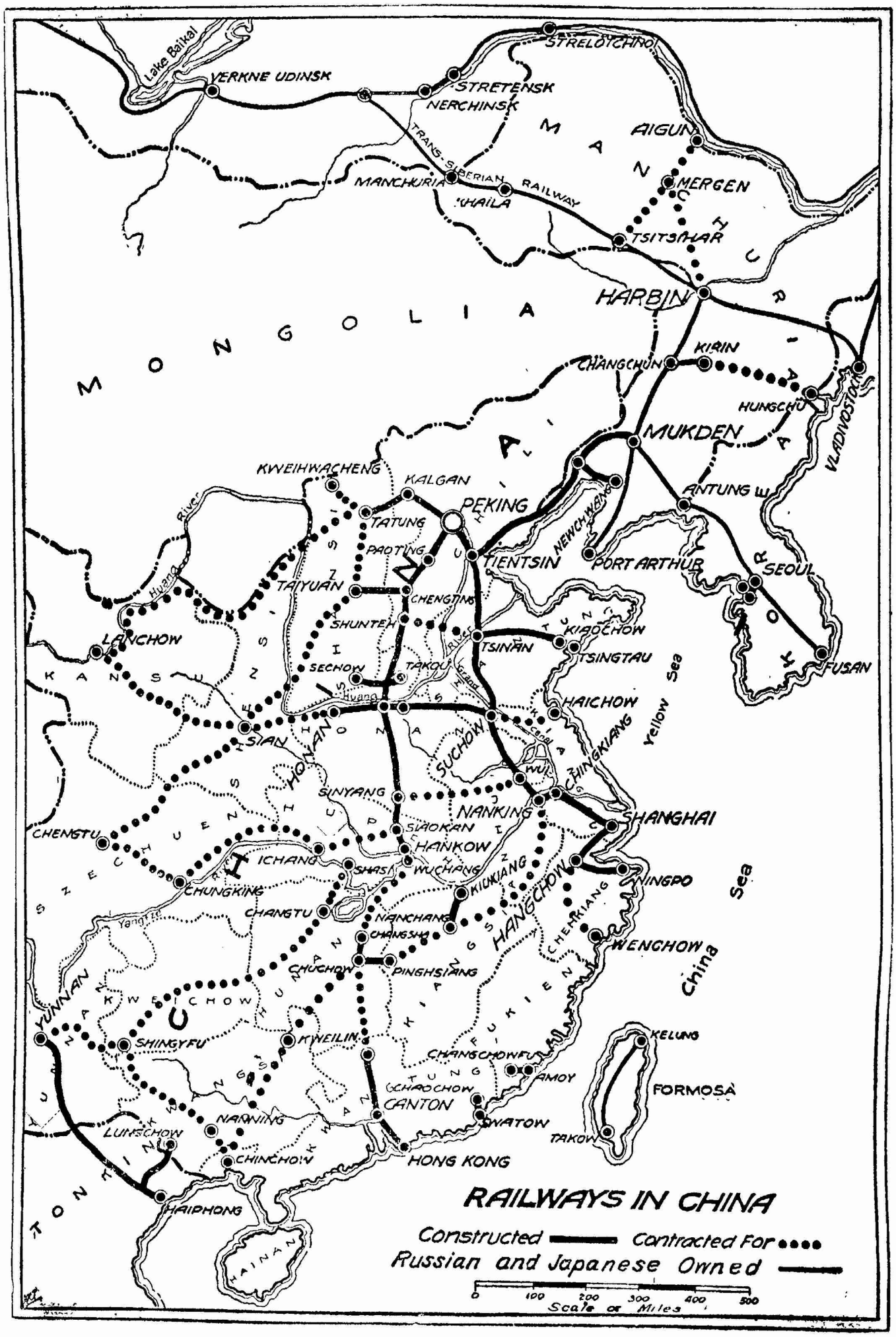
From the "Chinese Recorder" (Shanghai)

Attention is being called in various ways by many Westerners to China's present weakness in organization and somewhat chaotic political condition. What is said is unfortunately largely true; though there is a tendency to give overmuch attention to the negative side with the result that the inherent possibilities of progress are obscured. The situation is complicated by some factors often ignored. To the encroachment of Western progressiveness in China, which though inevitable was unsought, the Chinese mind cannot at once readjust itself. The Chinese cannot bow to the slowly receding attitude of racial patronage any more easily than other peoples. Their ancient habits of segregation are not easily changed. Baffled political aspirations tend to discourage them. Not all at once can China change into a democracy; waves of reaction

China's Foreign Trade Analyzed

By Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, Shanghai

Articles		Amount U. S. Currency	Per cent credited to—
IMPORTS			
Cigarettes	thousands	6,686,228	Great Britain, 49; United States, 25; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 9; others, 5.
	value	$21,620,808	
Cotton: Raw	pounds	55,261,066	India, 71; Japan, 11; United States, 7½; Honkong, 10; others, ½.
	value	$7,785,236	
Cotton: Yarn	pounds	326,329,866	Japan, 50; Hongkong, 25; India, 21; others, 4.
	value	$50,672,225	
Electrical material	value	$2,955,964	Japan, 41; Great Britain, 20; U. S., 17; Hongkong, 9½; Canada, 2½; others, 10.
Galvanized sheets (101,509)	tons	6,767	United States, 39; Great Britain, 38; Japan, 13; Hongkong, 8; others, 2.
	value	$1,018,376	
Iron and mild-steel bars	tons	25,778	Japan, 29; United States, 28; Great Britain, 18; Hongkong, 12; Russia, 12; others, 1.
	value	$1,936,341	
Kerosene	gallons	147,756,098	United States, 57; Hongkong, 27; Straits Settlements, etc., 5; Japan, 4½; Dutch Indies, 3; others, 3½.
	value	$26,404,257	
Leather	pounds	15,611,600	Hongkong, 67½; Japan, 27; United States, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$6,606,148	
Lumber (softwood)	square feet	224,404,051	Japan, 82; United States, 11½; Russia, 5; others, 1½.
	value	$5,894,657	
Nails and rivets	tons	22,184	United States, 47; Japan, 19; Hongkong, 21; Great Britain, 6; Canada, 2; others, 5.
	value	$2,322,587	
Paints and paint oil	pounds	16,409,200	Great Britain, 41; Japan, 18; Hongkong, 17; United States, 15; others, 9.
	value	$1,267,496	
Paper, including cardboard	value	$8,018,007	Japan, 40; Sweden, 13½; Norway, 11½; Hongkong, 7; Great Britain, 10; United States, 13; others, 5.
Piece goods: Drills	pieces	1,143,372	Japan, 88; United States, 9; others, 3.
	value	$3,009,469	
Piece goods: Jeans	pieces	1,437,894	Japan, 86; Great Britain, 12; others, 2.
	value	$3,889,378	
Piece goods: Sheetings, gray	pieces	2,447,318	Japan, 76; United States, 17; Great Britain, 4; others, 3.
	value	$7,078,599	
Piece goods: Shirtings—gray	pieces	2,326,584	Great Britain, 53; Japan, 30; Hongkong, 15; others, 2.
	value	$6,369,076	
Piece goods: Shirting—white	pieces	3,678,356	Great Britain, 75; Hongkong, 16; Japan, 8; others, 1.
	value	$12,213,896	
Railway materials and sleepers	value	3,266,159	Japan, 48½; United States, 25½; Great Britain, 15; Russia, 3; others, 7½.
Sheets and plates (348,337)	tons	29,889	Great Britain, 38; Japan, 28; United States, 18; Russia, 11; others, 5.
	value	$1,874,799	
Tinned plates	tons	25,664	United States, 42; Great Britain, 30; Hongkong, 18; Straits Settlements, 4; others, 6.
	value	$2,994,658	
Tobacco, leaf	pounds	19,790,533	United States, 62½; Hongkong, 21½; Russia, 6; Japan, 8; others, 2.
	value	$2,737,580	
Vehicles: Locomotives, and tenders	value	$11,898,578	Russia, 91; United States, 8; others, 1.
Vehicles: Motor cars	value	$596,183	United States, 66; Great Britain, 11½; Japan, 7; Canada, 13; others, 2½.
Wax, paraffin	pounds	25,632,133	United States, 35; Hongkong, 27; Dutch Indies, 13; British India, 10½; Japan, 9; others, 5½.
	value	$1,665,166	
EXPORTS			
Antimony: Crude	tons	13,197	Japan, 74; United States, 12; Great Britain, 7; others, 7.
	value	$4,068,078	
Antimony: Regulus	tons	11,544	United States, 60; Japan, 25; Hongkong, 9; others, 6.
	value	$5,725,328	
Beans	tons	586,166	Japan, 19; Russia, 50; Great Britain, 5, Denmark, 11; Dutch Indies, 6; others, 9.
	value	$14,562,363	
Bristles	pounds	8,371,600	Great Britain, 31; United States, 23; Japan, 21; Hongkong, 14; France, 9; others, 2.
	value	$4,583,994	
Copper ingots and slabs	tons	37,154	All but a very small quantity to Japan.
	value	$7,509,932	
Cotton, raw	pounds	113,471,600	Japan, 80; United States, 14½; Great Britain, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,157,536	
Egg albumen and yolk	pounds	38,446,133	Great Britain, 57½; United States, 25; France, 9; Japan, 5; others, 3½.
	value	$6,379,899	
Iron, pig	tons	159,475	Japan, 94; United States, 2; Canada, 2; others, 4.
	value	$4,286,431	
Meats, fresh and frozen	pounds	40,761,867	Great Britain, 38; Philippine Islands, 4; Russia, 58.
	value	$2,137,518	
Oil: Bean	pounds	208,752,000	Japan, 37; United States, 23; Great Britain, 20; Sweden, 10; Russia, 6; others, 4.
	value	$9,801,412	
Oil: Wood	pounds	68,689,733	United States, 78; Hongkong, 12; Japan, 5; others, 5.
	value	$4,565,108	
Silk, raw: Re-reeled	pounds	1,820,000	United States, 67; France, 18; Great Britain, 12; others, 3.
	value	$7,506,061	
Silk, raw: Steam filature	pounds	8,775,067	Hongkong, 54; United States, 22½; France, 21; Russia, 2; others, ½.
	value	$44,538,143	
Silk pongees	pounds	3,235,467	Hongkong, 20½; Great Britain, 18½; U. S., 16½; Australia, New Zealand, etc., 15; India, 8; Canada, 5½; France, 7½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 3½; others, 5.
	value	$5,809,181	
Skins and hides: Cow and buffalo	pounds	62,061,467	United States, 36; Japan, 29; Hongkong, 18; Italy, 8; Great Britain, 3½; France, 3; others, 2½.
	value	$14,563,745	
Skins, and hides: Goat, untanned	number	9,888,271	United States, 70; Japan, 21½; France, 7; others, 1½.
	value	$4,527,524	
Straw braid	pounds	7,610,667	Japan, 43½; Great Britain, 24½; United States, 8; Italy 2; France, 20; others, 1½.
	value	$2,603,575	
Tallow, vegetable	pounds	40,800,400	Great Britain, 41; Italy, 26; United States, 11; Japan, 7; France, 8½; others, 6½.
	value	$2,494,587	
Tea: Black	pounds	86,430,400	Russia, 54½; Hongkong, 15; United States, 12; Great Britain, 11; India, 3; France, 2; others, 2½.
	value	$15,713,672	
Tea: Green	pounds	39,830,400	United States, 22; Russia, 43; Great Britain, 16; India, 3½; France, 6½; Egypt, Persia, etc., 4; others, 5.
	value	$11,787,791	
Tin in slabs	tons	8,406	Practically all to Hongkong.
	value	$7,157,421	
Wool, sheep's	pounds	44,604,800	United States, 74; Japan, 25; others, 1.
	value	$8,861,701	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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex, $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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are inevitable. All of these factors help to produce in China the chaos which usually accompanies the first stages of reform, anywhere.

It is possible to so approach these conditions and problems as to encourage China. A clearly expressed belief in her future possibilities as over against her present difficulties, will be a helpful stimulant: to this a genuine sympathy is essential. To toil with her in some friendly way will be a valuable supplement to ready criticisms. The ancient proverb says, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." But ere the wounds can be considered faithful the friendship must be proved. In order, therefore, that frank advice to China may have its effect, it must be recognized as the voice of a friend, and not a camouflaged plea for further special privileges or the justification of a secret wish to exploit further a distraught people. There must be hope for and faith in China in the voice of the critic. It is sometimes said that there is considerable distrust of Westerners—varying with the different nations—in the minds of the Chinese. Before we can help China this distrust must give place to trust. We must put courage into China. In the accomplishment of this task the missionary force is an essential and leading factor.

"Don't Be Too Hard on Germany"

Extract from an article by Kei Hara, Japanese Prime Minister, in the "Kokumin Shimbun" (Tokio)

"If this spirit is respected, the victorious Allies, I hope, will refrain from imposing excessively harsh terms upon Germany. It would of course be different, should Germany continue to be ruled by the Kaiser and the military clique who are responsible for this war. But when Germany comes under the rule of a genuine, popular government, the Allies will not insist on very hard terms, such terms as will severely oppress the German people. The idea of oppressing the German people will be repugnant to the labor parties in England and France and also to the humanitarians in America—classes of men whose sentiments their respective governments cannot ignore. Under these circumstances, I am inclined to believe that comparatively moderate and fair opinions will prevail at the peace conference, with the result that the war will end in a peace under which all the nations of the world can in the future live in safety and in harmony with one another. Nobody can deny that such is the peace needed for the true welfare of mankind."

China's New Lease of Life

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

What is China's new lease of life? It is the changed position of China after the war in Europe. Ever since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse not a single foreign government has been able to understand China in the true sense of the word. Half of China's seeming mystery is due to the inability of the foreigners to understand China and half due to the inability of China to realise her true position to the whole world. Hereafter the foreign Powers should remove the misunderstanding by abolishing their policy of military aggression. As to China she ought to realise that she must be part of the world factors if she is to exist in the economic struggle. By adopting such an attitude the foreign Powers will have no excessive expectations with reference to China while China would be able to develop naturally along with the progress of the world.

Baron Goto and the Japanese Liberal Newspapers

From the "Herald of Asia" (Tokio)

Baron Goto was among those at a reception at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday evening—looking well and fit for his coming American trip. It is just possible, however, that the Baron will find it impossible to leave the country at this time, since, if rumor is to be credited, he has an interest in the new Osaka daily that has been established to fight the democratic tendencies recently manifested by the Osaka *Asahi*—the *Dai Osaka Shimbun*. This new venture is of deep interest to the Japanese public, who see in it an attempt to destroy the *Asahi*. A few weeks ago, politicial hirelings attacked the proprietor of the *Asahi* in the open street, and in order to save the paper Mr. Maruyama has been compelled to sever his connection with it—at least ostensibly. Proceedings were taken recently against the *Asahi* on a charge of *lese majeste*, and this case is now proceeding *in camera*.

Report has it that Baron Goto and the Suzuki. interests are associated in the new journalistic venture

China's Great Porcelain and Pottery Industry

BY Y. L. CHANG

PORCELAIN wares are among the choicest of human inventions. Liberal investments have been made in rare specimens by lovers of art and antiques. Even fragments of porcelain of respectable antiquity are prized. Poems have been inspired by their elegance and artistic beauty. Old porcelain in whatever form has been held in high estimation by peoples of all times and languages. Extensive investigations have been made by lovers of art into their origin and characteristics, and laborious volumes of books have been compiled to add to the knowledge of humanity.

The object of this short article will be to briefly review what is already known and discuss present conditions existing at Kingtehchen, in the province of Kiangsi, the principal seat of China's porcelain manufacture.

The art of making pottery is one of most extreme antiquity. As one of the first necessities of mankind, it is said to be amongst the earliest of human inventions and is found in crude form with the implements of the Stone Age, long before there is any evidence of the use of metals. Its invention has been ascribed in Chinese records to the mythical Sheng Nung. But from a research made by a Chinese official in 1915 from earlier records, it was found that the manufacture of pottery began in 2697 B. C. and that of porcelain during the Han dynasty, 206 B. C. to 25 A. D. The Tsing dynasty (265-419 A. D.) was remarkable for blue porcelain and the Suy dynasty (581-619 A. D.) for its fine green ware. One of the most celebrated kinds of porcelain was said to have been made about 954 A. D. It was deep sky-blue in color, very glossy, extremely thin, and resounding musically when struck. The name of the inventor of the potter's wheel is still shrouded in the mysteries of the past.

Kaolin, a Chinese word that has found its way into the English language, is the material of which porcelain is made. It is derived from the name of a hill near Kingtehehen, where kaolin was first found. Later on this kind of "white earth" was also found at Ting Chow in Chili, Hua Ting Chow in Shansi, Yu Chow in Honan, Te Hua Hsien in Fukien, Wu Yuan Hsien and Chi-Mun, districts of Anhui. Kaolin was first sent to Europe in the early part of the last century. Similar white clay has been discovered in Saxony, where now is produced "Dresden China." In England, kaolin was discovered in Cornwall about 1755, resulting in the manufacture of hard paste china at Plymouth and Bristol. Kaolin was also found in Nebraska and several of the eastern states of America. European porcelain therefore is hardly two centuries old and is but a thing of yesterday when compared with Chinese porcelain.

Factories in China making porcelain and particularly pottery are many, the majority of them being centered in the provinces of Kiangsi and Fukien. There are two which are considered the most important, namely: Kingtehchen in Kiangsi and Te Hua in Fukien; of these two places, Kingtehchen is decidedly the leading porcelain manufacturing center in China. Kwantung and Kiangsu are also famous for special china wares. They are called respectively the Kwantung and Ishing wares, the demand for both of which is very extensive.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Although China is a porcelain producing country, she still imports from abroad on an average more than a million taels' worth of China ware yearly. This is offset by exports to other countries that leave a fair balance in China's favor.

Since Kingtehchen is the leading center of porcelain manufacture in China, our attention will therefore be directed to this particular place and the following concerns its early history and present industrial conditions: In the reign of Emperor Kingteh of the Sung dynasty (1004-1007 A. D.), a factory for making vases and objects of art was founded at this place for the personal use of the emperor, hence the name Kingtehchen. In this town more than a million people find employment in the various works and kindred occupations. It is situated on a plain surrounded by mountains on the left bank of the Chang river on the Northern border of Kiangsi province and is said to possess more than 3,000 porcelain furnaces. There are two principal streets lying parallel to each other about three miles long and the whole town is made up of all sorts of porcelain industries. Pottery debris covers the bed of the Chang river from Kingtehchen for three or four miles and piles mountainlike on the banks of the river. Most of the materials used in making porcelain are obtainable either in and around Poliang, some distance north of Kingtehchen, or from Kingtehchen itself. This is what makes Kingtehchen a natural porcelain manufacturing center.

Since the time of the Ming dynasty until the fall of the Ching dynasty, a magistrate has been appointed to superintend the factories and to despatch at regular intervals porcelain to Peking. During the Ming dynasty, the energies of the imperial potters were mainly occupied in blue and white and polychrome

porcelain and also in ordinary wares, pictorial ornament and painted brocade patterns, which were then in favor. The skill of the potters at Kingtehchen during the Ching dynasty was supreme. There are various stages involved in the manufacture of porcelain wares and each stage occupies the attention of a separate industry. The kinds of porcelain wares are also varied and many. Each factory makes only one or two kinds. Division of labor at Kingtehchen is distinct and marked. There are altogether 125 kilns, about 200 porcelain hongs, 1,500 porcelain artist's shops, and about 2,000 form factories scattered through the streets, lanes, alleys, along the river and around and on the hills. The capital of a kiln proprietor varies from Mex. $3,000 to $10,000, and that of the manufacturer from $500 upwards to several thousands. Generally speaking, the proprietors of kilns and factories are only small capitalists and the works are small and numerous. The various works employ about 100,000 people. Others who make their living from associated industries number about 200,000, including salesmen, agents and others. The Kingtehchen porcelain industry favorably compares with the Krupp Arsenal in Germany, but to better purpose in the life of China. Of the total number of kilns at Kingtehchen 95 burn wood and 20 burn straw. The inside of a kiln is similar in shape to a city gate dome or arch, getting higher and higher toward the top where the chimney is located. A narrow door is at the lower end, which is blocked up when burning is going on inside, leaving a small opening at the bottom of the door for air. Another door is at the middle of the kiln as a passage for firewood. Two porcelain jars are placed near the top of the door serving as fire-indices which glow with white heat when the temperature is at its height. The height of the kiln at its highest part is 18 feet, at the lowest part 10 feet. The height of the chimney is often 60 feet. The breadth of the kiln is 12 feet and the length 47. Each kiln of this size burns about 1,000 piculs of firewood costing about $300 for each firing. The products of the kiln from each successful burning is generally worth about $1,200. The success of burning depends chiefly upon four factors: First, thoroughness of burning or baking, for which the watchman is held responsible; Second, jars in which unbaked porcelain wares are held must be proportional in thickness; Third, the earth of unbaked porcelain wares or "forms" must be mixed in correct proportions; Fourth, fair weather, dry and not windy.

Thorough burning requires 24 hours and it takes 7 hours for the wares to cool. The whole process, including preliminaries of burning, cooling, piling up and removing, will consume from 4 to 7 days. Each kiln makes five burnings a month and 60 burnings a year. In order to make sure of profits, each kiln must have 60 burnings a year. The kiln proprietor is sure to lose money if it makes less than 40 burnings a year. The uncertainty of each burning makes it necessary to burn 150 separate pieces when an order for only one hundred is made. There are at Kingtehchen 190 stores whose sole business is to supply fuel to the various kilns. The hills in and around Kingtehchen are mostly bare and wood has to be obtained from places 100 or 200 miles away.

Laborers or wage-earners at Kingtehchen are numbered by the thousand and include many unmanageable elements. Strikes therefore were events of frequent occurence before the Republican *regime*. They have practically subsided now as a result of the recent organization of a number of labor and trade unions which compose any differences that arise. Most of the workers are natives of Kiangsi province but a majority of the image-makers are from Fukien. Kingtehchen is becoming richer, more important and populous as time goes on. On account of the growing importance of this town, the magistrate's yamen, which was situated at Poliang some 6 or 7 miles from Kingtehchen five years ago, has now been transferred to the city.

Following is a brief description of the various stages involved in the process of porcelain making: According to the kind of porcelain that is intended to be made, several kinds of clay are thoroughly mixed into a fine paste; the paste is then roughly molded into forms; the forms are then patted into shape or fashioned with molds; following this is the process of refining which involves scraping, thinning and smoking, and giving life to the forms or imitations of human beings or animals; a coating of glaze is then added on the forms; then the finished form is put into a clay jar which resembles a cylinder with bottom and cover; these cylinders are then placed in the kiln to be burnt or baked for 24 hours; the porcelain wares fresh from the kiln are then subjected to cooling for seven hours before delivery to warehouses for final distribution.

The kinds of porcelain wares produced are too many to be enumerated but they may be roughly classified under three divisions, namely: Round wares, like bowls, cups, plates, etc.; Polished wares, like vases, tea-pots, cisterns, etc.; Carved wares, like images, sided vases and anything that cannot be done on the potter's wheel.

The white clays of which porcelain is made are of many kinds. They are obtained in and around Kingtehchen and from places 30 or 130 miles away. The glaze which is used for coating porcelain comes from Yunnan province, Japan and Germany. Those from Yunnan are mostly green and black. The Kingtehchen products are to some extent transported overland but the larger portions are shipped down to Raochow by small boats where they are transferred to junks and towed by steam-launches to Kiukiang where they are carried by steamers to the various ports and abroad. More of the Kingtehchen products are exported to America than to any other country through foreign agents stationed at Hongkong and Shanghai. There are a number of Cantonese agents in Shanghai who buy all kinds of porcelain wares for the Straits Settlements. The Hupeh people, however, take about one-half of the business. Both Cantonese and Pekingese are large buyers. Some of the works devote their entire time and energy to producing porcelain wares for the Siamese Court.

The various porcelain works at Kingtehchen are small concerns and each specializes in a particular line of work. There is, however, but one company, the largest porcelain works at Kingtehchen, which was incorporated in 1902 with an initial capital of $200,000 by Chang Chien, Chu Pao-san and a few others of Shanghai. The company plans to make improvements in its sale product and extend its sales. It has adopted for its trademark the "Flying Stork." It has two kilns and other departments taking care of the various stages as involved in the process of porcelain manufacture. The company has another works at

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Metropolls: Peking, Tunchow. *Chihli Province:* Chao Yang, North Tung Chow, Chih Fong, Pao Ting Fu, Hai Tien, Sheng Fang, Jehol, Shih Chia Chwang, Kalgan, Shun Ta Fu, Lan how, Tang Shan, Tientsin. *Shansi Province:* Feng Chen, Kuei Hua Chang, Ta Tung Fu. *Shangtung Province:* Chefoo, Tsao Chwang, Lung-kow, Tsi Nan Fu, Tsi Nang Chow. *Anhwei Province:* An-king, Hsuan Cheng Wuhu, Ho Fai, Peng Pu. *Manchuria:* Chang Chun, Kirin, Feng-Tien, Liao Yang, Harbin, Sun Chia Tai, Hol Lung Chiang, Tieh Ling, Kinchow, Yingkow. *Honan Province:* Chang Te Fu, Kwei Te Fu, Tseng Chow, Hain Haiang, Chiao Tso, Lei Ho, Chow Chia Kew, Shin Yang Chow, Kai Feng Fu, Tao-kow. *Chekiang Province:* Hang Chow, Ningpo. *Hunan Province:* Chang Sha, Keng Chow, Siang Tan. *Hupei Province:* Hankow, Icheng, Shasi. *Kiangsu Province:* Hsu Chow, Soochow, Nanking, Tsing Kiang Pu, Shanghai, Wusish, Yang Chow. *Kiangsi Province:* Kiukiang. *Szechuan Province:* Chungking. *Abroad:* Hongkong, Singapore.

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Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

Raochow where machinery has been installed, reforms and inventions introduced, but progress has not been so noticeable since the first Revolution owing to the absence of the original manager, who was an expert. The company runs a school at Raochow where students are trained to imitate the antiques and also to originate new styles and patterns. Shortly after the first Revolution, with the resignation of Mr. Kang, the original manager, Chiang Chao-Chung, formerly head of the Gendarmerie at Peking, was elected director; and Hsu Sie-Ing, former Minister of Communications, was elected sub-director. The capital was increased from $200,000 to $1,000,000. The company claims to be a pioneer of the movement for progress and reform now evident in the realm of the Chinese porcelain industry and has been honored with prizes from various exhibitions held in America, Italy, Belgium, Germany and the Straits Settlements. The company has its sales-offices at Kiukiang, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Canton, Tientsin, Mukden, London, Paris and New York.

Business Opportunities

The following trade inquiries of special interest to foreign and Chinese firms interested in the import and export trade of China have been received. Firms or individuals in China or elsewhere interested in corresponding with these firms may obtain names and addresses by applying to the Business Manager, MILLARD'S REVIEW, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Please give Number of inquiry when writing:

No. 35.—An American government department, Washington, D. C., is in need of iridium and osmiridium if there is any obtainable in China. Firms having quantities of these products are urged to write at once.

No. 36.—The "100% Club," Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, composed of 175 of the largest manufacturers and merchants of the Pacific coast and maintaining large display rooms, desires to offer special services to American and Chinese merchants visiting San Francisco. Stands ready to introduce firms of good standing to American manufacturers and is ready to perform any service that will be of assistance to American and Chinese trade.

No. 37.—Underwear manufacturing company, New York, desires agents in China to handle undershirts and drawers, sleeveless shirts, men's combination and union suits, sweaters, underwear of all kinds. Gives as reference, National City Bank, Irving National Bank and other banks in New York.

No. 38.—New York firm desires to act as buying and forwarding agents. Are able to market bullion and all classes of metals. Refer by permission to Seaboard National Bank of New York, City National Bank of El Paso, Tex., and the Mercantile Banking Company of Mexico.

No. 39.—New York firm wishes to receive samples and information as to prices, terms, etc., for sheep and hog casings.

No. 40.—Corporation in Honolulu, Hawaii, desires representative in China for railway vehicles of special and standard types, also parts such as wheels, axles, bearings, couplings, buffers, also light railways for estates, plantations, mines and all industries. Has offices in New York, London, Havana, San Juan and Honolulu.

No. 41.—A trading company in San Francisco is able to supply to the trade in China the following materials: Newspapers in bales of 200,280,544 and 560 lbs. Can deliver 1,000 tons monthly. Rebuilt typewriters—Remingtons, Royals, Underwoods, L. C. Smiths and Olivers. Rebuilt automobiles. Black galvanized sheets, blue annealed and roofing sheets, tin plate and terne plate, relaying and new rails, iron and steel bars, wire shorts, wire rope, hoop iron, mild steel bars, hardware, caustic soda, rosin, wire rods, beer, sodalight and sodadense.

No. 42.—Retired merchant of 30 years experience in San Francisco desires to enter into mercantile activity in connection with export and import trade. Chinese or American dealers in China desiring a connection in San Francisco are urged to communicate at once.

No. 43—C. P. Converse, secretary, foreign trade department of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, desires to recommend to American firms in Shanghai and Hongkong a San Francisco business man who desires to represent American or Chinese firms on the Pacific coast for the sale of Oriental products in America and American manufactures in the Orient. Persons interested are urged to communicate directly with Mr. Converse who will refer the letters to his correspondent.

No. 44—A railway specialties company of New York desires agent in China to handle railway track fittings, such as frogs, switches, railway rails and all kinds of standard and special track fittings used as repairs to existing layouts or for new installations.

No. 45—American in Vladivostock desires information as to price and available supplies in Shanghai of

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7 55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow ..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6 50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang ..... dep.	9 10	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow ..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu ..... dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central . arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan ..... d.	7.17	8 37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	.
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16 00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13 52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18 12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	.	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16 05
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11 40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17 40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15.30*	*17.23*	*18 2.*	.
Shanghai South..... a.	*8 35*	*10 55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	.
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	.	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19 27
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No. 50—A company of safe and vault engineers of Los Angeles, Cal., is considering the establishment in Shanghai of a manufacturing plant for the manufacture of fireproof safes, vault doors and bank equipment. Desires the following information: available supply of 10 gauge and up tank steel, angle iron, present prices for this material prevailing in Shanghai, available supply of labor for painting, lettering, etc., with scale of wages, etc. Company has been engaged in this business in Los Angeles for twenty-five years. Firms having the foregoing information are urged to correspond at once.

No. 51.—Chicago firm desires names of foreign and Chinese dealers having available supplies of feathers for shipment to the United States. Members are urged to communicate at once.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The citizens of the United States carry more than G. $60,000,000,000 life insurance, the largest record of any country in the world. Of this, G.$30,000,000,000 is government insurance for soldiers and sailors. In 1917 the life insurance companies distributed in premium savings and dividends nearly G.$11,000,000 more than in 1916.

According to a recent article in the *London Status*, the national debt in England at the close of the war will average £100 a year for every family in the country. The article estimated that the national debt will be £700,000,000 and according to the statistics there are 7,000,000 families in England with an average of 4½ members to each family.

A bicycle dealer in the province of Gelderland has invented a bicyle tire made of elm wood, according to the September issue of the *Commerce Reports*. It has been reported to have stood the test satisfactorily on the clay and gravel roads and if successful the invention will be a great boon to Holland. It is estimated that no other country uses relatively so many bicycles—nearly a million, or a bicycle to every seven or eight people. Rubber tires are practically unobtainable.

According to cable instructions received at Manila from Washington, the exportation of sugar to countries other than the United States is prohibited unless permission to do so is first obtained from the war trade board of the United States. The prohibition will have the probable effect of depriving Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong, where most of the sugar exported from the Philippines goes, from importing Philippine sugar. The collector of customs at Manila stated that the idea of the United States in controlling the shipment of sugar is that it is badly needed for home consumption.

According to the September issue of the *American Exporter*, A. E. S. Thompson & Company of Shanghai, China, importers and exporters, have lately opened their first American branch in San Francisco, California. The firm has been established for many years in Shanghai at No. 5 Szechuen Road and has carried on general import and export business, principally with Great Britain. They have been dealing in all kinds of Oriental products, having connections throughout China, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies, and will be glad to furnish samples and prices of any Oriental commodity.

The economic alliance of Japan with China is given much prominence in the Japanese press. According to the Shanghai *Nichi Nichi*, the Wool Trust of Manchuria is opening with a capital of Yen 10,000,000. The plan is being conducted by the Toyo Colonizing Association. This is believed to be the forerunner of the Chino-Japanese economic alliance. "Millions of catties of wool have been bought and accumulated in the South Sea Islands, but Japan is not allowed to be connected with this in any way and this is for the purpose of cutting off the wool supply of Japan. Hereafter Japan must depend on China for her wool for manufacturing purposes. Great Britain, America and other countries may meddle again in this connection. Unless special relations with China be created Japanese interests could not be protected."

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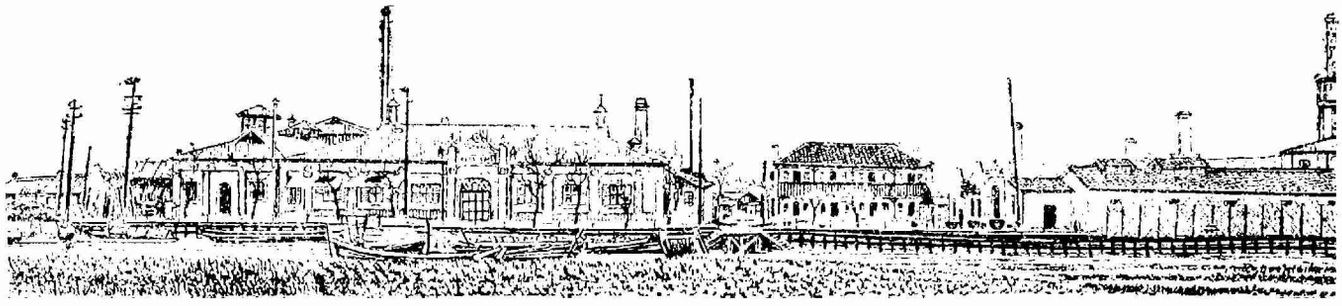

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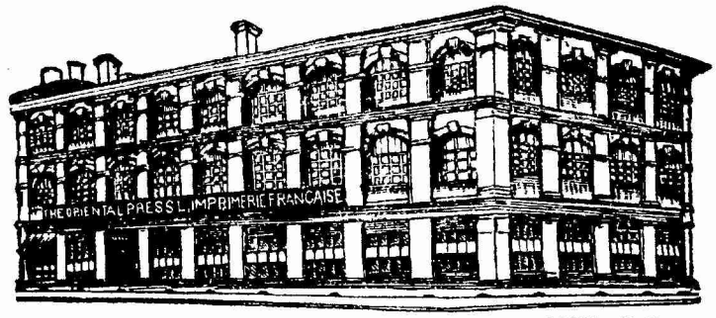

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AGENTS FOR

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	Cause No. 704
FRANCIS STANLEY, Deceased.	Estate No. 267
.....	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given, to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estates; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 16, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

FRANCIS F. STANLEY,
Administrator,
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November 16, 1918.

New Books and Publications

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The New York Times Current History, The European War, 10 Vol. New York: The New York Times Company. U. S. $35.

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The cartoons contained in the volume represent the cartoons of almost all countries. The illustrations are also very interesting and there is a large number of them in each volume.

It is issued in the form of a monthly magazine and each volume contains an exhaustive index. Perhaps the most important feature of the publication from the standpoint of the coming peace conference, is a complete record of President Wilson's Notes to Congress, to the Allies and to the Central Powers since the beginning of the war.

Lansing-Ishii Notes

The Imperial Japanese Mission, 1917. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

THIS is a record of the reception throughout the United States of the special Mission from Japan headed by Viscount Ishii in 1917. Elihu Root, who has written a foreword to this book, recognizing America's debt to Viscount Ishii who brought about an amicable understanding with the cooperation of Secretary Lansing between America and Japan and thus avoided the rankling suspicions existing in the minds of so many, observes that "after this no one can maintain that the differences between the East and the West in character and in ways of thinking and feeling need prevent an Eastern and a Western nation from understanding each other well enough to establish a sincere and helpful friendship upon the basis of mutual appreciation and confidence." The whole proceedings are characterized by Lansing's open diplomacy policy and straightforwardness, while Viscount Ishii's utterances in America are equally frank. America's recognition of Japan's special interests in China has been interpreted by some as that America has given Japan a full and free hand in China, which is far from being the case. This historical basis of mutual confidence is enough to ensure permanent peace in the Far East. But the policy of the Terauchi government in China was not based on the spirit of this understanding and the same is now being condemned by the nation of Japan itself. Such misunderstanding cannot be avoided until Japan too, who is progressings towards democracy, as is evidenced by the establishment of the Hara cabinet, gives up her policy of secret diplomacy in China and comes forward in a frank and sincere spirit to help her great neighbor in the present disorganized state, cooperating with other Powers of the world.

H. P. S.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

November	8,	1918;	Cause No. 704; In re Estate of Francis Stanley, deceased; petition; deposition; bond.
"	8,	"	Cause No. 674; Wen Tsung Yao v. L. Kamsui; amended petition.
"	8,	"	Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's affidavit; motion.
"	8,	"	Cause No. 562; In re Last Will and Testament of W. A. P. Martin, deceased; supplementary final account.
"	9,	"	Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; plaintiff's withdrawal of motion for new trial.
"	11,	"	Cause N. 704; In re Estate of Francis Stanley, deceased; oath of administrator; letters of administration.
"	11,	"	Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; plaintiff's praecipe for execution.
"	12,	"	Cause No. 690; H. Leslie Ford v. MacDonell-Chow Corporation; defendant's motion for stay of execution.

November 12, „ Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; motion (in the nature of an information) to disbar; order.

„ 12, „ Cause No. 644; In re Estate of Kate Landers, deceased; commission to take depositions.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 698; In re Last Will and Testament of Hans Jensen von Qualen, deceased; petition; affidavit.

Judgments and Orders:

November 9, 1918; Cause No. 704; In re Estate of Francis Stanley, deceased; order appointing administrator.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; order dissolving attachment and continuing cause until December 11, 1918.

„ 12, „ Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; order for appearance and answer.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 701; Ezra v. Merriman; order overruling motion to take deposition and sustaining motion for bill of particulars.

Hearings:

November 9, 1918; Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; on plaintiff's motion to take deposition of defendant; on defendant's motion for bill of particulars.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; on motion.

Assignments for Hearing:

December 11, 1918; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

JUDAH I. EZRA, PLAINTIFF, vs. W. L. MERRIMAN, DEFENDANT.

Filed November 13, 1918.

SYLLABUS

1. **Statutes:** *Applicability:* The doctrine that a general Act of Congress, applicable in this jurisdiction, will be applied in preference to a special act, reaffirmed.

2.—:—: Where the special act merely supplements the general the former may also be applied but only where the two are consistent.

3.—: *Depositions:* The act of Congress of 1789, governing the production of evidence, is a general act and applies in this jurisdiction.

4. **Pleading:** *Defamation:* The rule as to particularity is stricter in defamation than in ordinary cases and the time, place and hearer of the offending statement must be set out if required by defendant.

Allison D. Gibbs, Esquire, for plaintiff.
Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The petition herein was filed on November 1 and three days later plaintiff presented a motion to have the defendant's deposition taken before the Court. The motion is based upon a section of the Act of Congress providing civil laws for Alaska and authorising the taking of a deposition "at any time after the service of the summons * * * when the witness is a party to the action" etc.[1] That section forms part of the evidence provisions of the Alaska Code and constitutes one of three distinct enactments by Congress on the subject of taking depositions. The first was passed at the very foundation of the Federal government[2] and has ever since controlled the practice of the federal courts in such matters. The second was the act relating to Alaska, above mentioned, and the last was one enacted primarily for the District of Columbia.[3]

In applying federal statutes in this jurisdiction the general have always prevailed over the special. As this Court said in a recent decision:[4]

> "Where a general act of Congress * * * is applicable it will be applied in preference to an act intended for a limited locality."

So the Court of Appeals in the leading case[5] on the subject only applied the special acts for Alaska and the District of Columbia after it had found that "there is no general statute applicable." Of course where the general act is deficient or where the special act is merely supplementary it often happens that both may be applied. But that is possible only where there is no conflict between the two, for in such a case the general act must necessarily prevail.

It is contended indeed that the statute here invoked is not inconsistent with the general federal law governing the taking of depositions. But unfortunately for that contention the Supreme Court has already decided otherwise. In a case[6] removed from the state courts of New York to the Federal Circuit Court plaintiff sought to invoke a state statute similar to, but less drastic than, this for it was only intended to take the deposition of defendant before trial and not before answer. The Supreme Court in granting a writ of *habeas corpus* to the defendant, who had been committed for contempt in failing to obey the circuit court's order to give his deposition, quoted the principal sections of the general law above referred to and said:

> "No one can examine these provisions for procuring testimony to be used in the Courts of the United States and have any reasonable doubt that, so far as they apply, they were intended to provide a system to govern the practice, in that respect, in those courts. They are, in the first place, too complete, too far-reaching and too minute to admit of any other conclusion. But we have not only this inference from the character of the legislation, but it is enforced by the express language of the law in providing a defined mode of proof in those courts, and in specifying the only exceptions to that mode which shall be admitted.
>
> "This mode is 'by oral testimony and examination of witnesses in open court, except as hereinafter provided.'"

After noting the exceptions to this general practice the court continued:

> "These are the exceptions which the statute provides to its positive rule that the mode of trial in actions at law shall be by oral testimony and examination of witnesses in open

1. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. States. at Large, Chap. 786, Sec. 644.
2. Act of Congress of September 24, 1789, 1 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 20, page 73 (the judiciary act).
3. Act of Congress of June 30, 1902, 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Part I page 538; District of Columbia Code, Sec. 1058.
4. U. S. v. Diaz, No. 678 (September 27, 1918, syllabus).
5. Biddle v. United States, 156 Fed. Rep. 759. 762.
6. Ex parte Fisk, 113 U. S. 713, Y. C. lawy. ed. 1117. Cf Carpenter v. Winn, 221 U. S. 533, 55 Lawy. ed. 533, Zych v. American Car etc. Co, 127 Fed. 723.

> court. They are the only exceptions thereinafter provided. Does the rule admit of others? Can its language be so construed?
>
> "On the contrary, its purpose is clear to provide a mode of proof in trials at law to the exclusion of all other modes of proof; and because the rigidity of the rule may, in some cases work a hardship, it makes exceptions of such cases as it recognizes to be entitled to another rule, and it provides that rule for those cases. Under one or the other, all cases must come. Every action at law in a Court of the United States must be governed by the rule, or by the exceptions which the statute provides. There is no place for exceptions made by state statutes. The court is not at liberty to adopt them, or to require a party to conform to them. It has no power to subject a party to such an examination as this. Not only is no such power conferred, but it is prohibited by the plain language and the equally plain purpose of the Acts of Congress, and especially the chapter on Evidence of the Revision."

We do not think this decision any less pertinent because the statute there in question had been passed by a state legislature nor because the one here invoked was enacted after the decision was rendered. The principle announced therein seems to us equally applicable here and if the state statute there invoked was so repugnant to the prescribed practice of the federal courts that the latter could not apply it we must conclude that they would be equally inhibited from applying the statute here relied upon even tho it is authorized in the territorial courts of Alaska. In other words the conclusion seems irresistibly to follow that if an exclusively federal court like this were established in Alaska it would be obliged under the decision above cited to follow the general and not the local law in the taking of depositions.

Nor do we think that the Act of 1789 is any less a general law because its provisions for taking depositions *de bene esse* do not apply to causes in the Supreme Court [7] nor in foreign countries. [8] That is only one of the modes of procuring extra-forensic testimony provided by the act (the others expressly apply in "any court of the United States") [9] and it is in vogue in all federal courts of general jurisdiction. Formerly these included both district and circuit courts but the latter having been abolished there is now but one class of *nisi prius* federal tribunals, viz. the district courts to which this Court, as both *nisi prius* and exclusively federal, naturally belongs. The original act provided that "the modes of proof * * * shall be the same in all courts of the United States" [10] and the act as a whole being still applicable to all of such courts and the particular provisions referred to being applied to all trial courts thereof we think the act clearly general as distinguished from one restricted to the courts of a single locality like Alaska or the District of Columbia. The inapplicability of said particular provisions in foreign countries must of course be interpreted here from the standpoint of this Court whose jurisdiction covers the territory of China which is, therefore, not foreign to it.

Stress is laid in plaintiff's argument upon the restrictions of the general act as regards the officers who may take depositions *de bene esse*. But in construing extended legislation it is a fundamental rule that a law is not inoperative merely because officers of the same titles are not found in the region to which the extension is proposed. It is sufficient if there are corresponding officers with similar functions. [11] Here the state officers named in the section referred to are not found but we have all of the corresponding federal officers—Judge, Commissioner and Clerk—specified in the section, with almost literally the same titles.

We are convinced, therefore, that the act of 1789 is both general and operative in this jurisdiction and it follows that plaintiff's motion must be overruled; but we do not see that any real hardship will result because, until defendant has filed his answer, the taking of his deposition would be hampered by the fact that the issues had not been joined and that it would be difficult to determine what evidence would be relevant and what should be excluded.

II

Defendant also files a motion asking for "a bill of particulars stating the exact time and place and the persons to whom" certain statements therein alleged "were actually spoken and published." The rule applicable to that subject is thus stated in a work of authority:

> "It is generally held that defendant is entitled to know definitely the time and place of the publication of the alleged slander or libel and the name of a party to whom publication was made, and if the complaint fails to show these particulars, a bill will be ordered." [12]

Numerous authorities, both English and American, are cited in support of this statement and defendant's counsel presents additional citations [13] to the same effect. Plaintiff's counsel invokes the following passage from a leading text-book on the subject:

> "When the means of the party who applies for the bill of particulars for ascertaining the information sought are equal to the means of the adverse party to furnish it, no bill of particulars will be ordered." [14]

But only three decisions are cited in support of this proposition, all of which are from *nisi prius* courts, and the only one here accessible [15] was not a case of libel or slander at all. Of course in other cases the statement last quoted is perfectly correct but in actions for defamation the rule first stated seems to prevail. Defendant's motion for a more specific statement is accordingly sustained.

Defendant also asks for an order extending the time to plead so as to allow after the filing of the bill of particulars the full period of twenty days provided by rule after the date of service. But defendant has already had ten days and the averments of which the bill of particulars is asked form but a small part of the petition. It is believed, therefore, that by allowing ten days after the bill of particulars is filed defendant will have ample time.

It is so ordered,

By the Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

7. The Argo, 2 Wheat, 109; Richter v. Jerome, 25 Fed. 679.
8. The Alexandra, 104 Fed. 904; Bird v. Halsey, 67 Fed. 671.
9. U. S. Rev. Stats. Secs. 856, 867, 868.
10. Act of Congress of Sept. 24, 1789, 1 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 20, p. 88, Sec. 30.
11. Alaska Gold Mining Co. v. Ebner, 2 Alaska 611; U. S. ex el. Raven v. McRae, U. S. Court for China No. 586, Millard's Review I, 7.
12. 25 Cyc. 467.
13. Cole v. Babcock, 78 Maine 41, 2 Atl. 345; Young v. Cook, 144 Mass. 39, 10 N. E. 719.
14. Newell, Slander and Libel (3d Ed. 1914) Sec. 906.
15. U. S. v. Tilden, 10 Ben. (D. C.) 547, 28 Fed. Cas. 171.